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[redacted] ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston and Vicinity | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

NYA State Offices to Go; Ruhr World Board Plan; Pay Boost for Textiles

The World's Day—July 7, 1942

Washington: All State NYA Offices to Close

All state offices of the National Youth Administration will be closed and between 9,000 and 10,000 employees dropped, it was announced, while 11 regional NYA offices will be kept open. Congress cut the NYA appropriation from $151,000,000 last year to approximately $60,000,000 for 1942-43

Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of United States forces in the European theater, was nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to Lieutenant General.

The House passed and sent back to the Senate legislation to provide funds for the Agriculture Department during July. The action came as the Representatives abandoned, temporarily, their previous opposition to below-parity sales of Government grain stocks, in the interest of obtaining an agreement to give the Department operating funds for the first time since July 1.

Insufficient copper and steel are the chief obstacles to greater production of synthetic rubber, according to the latest available information of the War Production Board. [Page 3. Background on the rubber controversy: Intimate Message, first page of second section.]

Savings totaling $348,786,246 through renegotiation of war contracts have been effected by the Navy, K. H. Rockey, chairman of the Navy's price adjustment board, reported. This figure, which includes voluntary refunds, may be increased through investigations now under way, he said.

A special distinguished service medal has been ordered to honor merchant marine sailors showing outstanding conduct or service in line of duty, the Maritime Commission announced.

Motorists must turn in worn-out automobile parts before receiving a new part after July 15, the War Production Board announced, in an order intended to increase the quantity of scrap metals. [Financial Page.]

Europe: World Syndicate for Ruhr Proposed

Archbishop of Canterbury proposed that an international syndicate be set up after the war to work Germany's Ruhr industries and prevent any future war production.

Nazi recruiting of French labor was disclosed in a letter from Chief of Government Pierre Laval to have hit snags despite widespread organization of the campaign.

Twenty army officers, seven noncommissioned officers and a number of doctors and lawyers were among the 96 Netherlanders executed by the Germans in May on charges of plotting against Nazi occupation authorities, it was disclosed in London.

Sweden arrested three alleged members of a Fascist espionage group in Göteborg, it was reported in Moscow.

British propaganda in the United States will be modified to prevent "high-powered publicity" from being "forced down the throats of the American people," Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, told the House of Commons. [Further details: Page 7.]

New England: Pay Boost for Textile Workers

Wage increases of five to seven cents an hour were voted to more than 4,000 New England textile workers by the War Labor Board, with employer members dissenting. [Page 2.]

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts urged adoption of a Federal sales tax, possibly of 5 per cent, to finance the war effort. [Page 2.]

Rents are rising in Boston, but will revert to March levels under Federal control soon, OPA announced. [Page 2.]

Senator Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, announcing candidacy for reelection, described Libyan tank battle in which he took part. [Page 2.]

Col. George A. King was appointed Quartermaster of the Army's First Corps Area (comprising the New England States). [Page 5.]

Americas: German Center Closed by Mexico

Mexico City's German Center, which has been giving free lessons in German as a propaganda measure, was closed by the Government and the property taken over to be operated as a Mexican institution.

National: Canadian Units Now in Alaska

Canadian Army units as well as squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force now are stationed in Alaska, Air Minister C. G. Power disclosed in a statement issued here.

An appeal to Congress to adopt the Voorhis bill, which would set up a commission on postwar reconstruction, was issued by 565 prominent Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic clergymen meeting in New York City.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 8.

U. S. Strikes Smashing Blow At Leaders of German Bund

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—A smashing blow at the German-American Bund, involving 57 of its highest officers and active members over the nation, was begun today by Federal agents on indictments charging conspiracy to evade national-defense regulations.

Twenty-six were named in indictments charging conspiracy to evade the Selective Service Act, conspiracy to counsel Bund members to resist service in the armed forces of the United States, and conspiracy to conceal Bund affiliations in filling out alien registration forms. Three more were accused of all but Selective Service violation.

The balance of those sought—among them national and sectional officials and principal leaders of the Bund—were the object of denaturalization proceedings.

"We intend to put the Bund out of business," said United States Attorney Mathias Correa.

Fritz Kuhn, former National Bund leader now in prison, and Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, a subsequent Bund chieftain arrested recently in Mexico and returned to this country, were involved in Federal proceedings.

Denaturalization proceedings were instituted against Kuhn, serving a term for larceny, and Kunze was charged with evasion of the Selective Service Act, a charge upon which he was held in $50,000 bail. Kunze is wanted also in Hartford, Conn., to answer a Federal charge of violation of the 1917 Espionage Act.

Nominally defunct since the outbreak of the war between the United States and Germany, the Bund was charged in the indictments with continuing certain acts which Mr. Correa said confirmed a belief the Bund was operating with underground tactics.

Mr. Correa said numerous singing societies in the Yorkville section of New York and elsewhere had taken over Bund activities and continued to foster Nazi beliefs. He said these would be the subject of further investigation.

The indictments strike at Leaders in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Washington State, and California.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Crates at Hand For Changing Over to Coal

N.E. home owners assured supply as Mayor Tobin renews his plea to citizens of Boston.

New England home owners who use oil heat and are contemplating changing over to coal this winter were assured today of grates and lining for their furnaces.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin disclosed that not only has Sears Roebuck a large supply of grates on hand but that the War Production Board in Washington has assured him that grates and linings would be released to New England home owners who change from oil to coal.

Qualifying Mayor Tobin's remarks E. L. Slater, in charge of plumbing and heating division of that company's local stores, said today that his company is well fortified with a variety of 12 to 15 sizes of grates.

Fireplace Grates

Mr. Slater also said that there are plenty of fireplace grates available and he pointed out that many people are putting these grates in their fireplaces in order to burn coal this winter.

Home owners who use oil-burning kitchen stoves will be able to change over to coal at little expense and with no difficulty in obtaining grates, Mr. Slater said.

New England's situation in the oil picture for this winter is not improving as winter draws nearer. This critical situation has been brought home to New Englanders not only by Mayor Tobin, who on the radio last night urged every home owner to convert oil furnaces to coal, but by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, who said over the blue network last night that based on the current situation, the prospects of having sufficient fuel oil next winter in the East "to meet even minimum needs are not good."

Might Change

Mr. Davies conceded, however, that the situation might change in the next few months. He said the submarine problem might be overcome or more oil moved by tank cars than is expected. But he said that he would not "bet on that, certainly not without heavy odds."

Mayor Tobin in his radio talk to citizens of Boston said that war conditions will make it impossible for New England to have its full normal supply during the winter of 1942-43.

More coal for New England the goal: Page 2.

Nazis Battle Way Across Don River; Allies and Axis Rush Tanks to Egypt; U. S. Weighs Showdown in Pacific

Heavy enemy losses in recent months are believed to give Allies superior sea power.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Insistent Chinese pleas for more active American aid against Japan are being weighed here today in the light of the very heavy naval losses which the enemy has suffered in the past seven months and of the steady increase in Allied strength throughout the Pacific area.

In the first joint order of the day of this war, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, promised China that this country will fight until the aggressor is expelled from every foot of Chinese soil.

At the same time, the statement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of China's unconquerable millions, that Japanese sea power already has gone into a noticeable decline in relation to that of the United Nations is borne out by careful and conservative Army-Navy estimates of Japanese losses.

Although prospects on paper do not win wars, there is strong evidence that the Japanese are beginning to feel the pinch of both naval and mercantile sinkings. A recognition of this fact lay behind the appeal Monday of Gen. Chu Shi-ming, Military Attaché at the Chinese Embassy here, for an all-out effort to knock Japan out of the war before concentrating on Germany.

Heavy Loss of Manpower

An important aspect of the Japanese sinkings, it is pointed out, is the enemy's undoubtedly heavy loss of manpower, particularly of trained seamen, through drowning.

It is held that enemy losses in soldiers and sailors from American action at sea alone may run well over 100,000, this figure being substantially more than the total of Americans killed, wounded, captured, or reported missing since Dec. 7.

A careful and semiofficial study of War and Navy Department communiqués on the Pacific war shows that 125 Japanese naval vessels of all categories have been lost as against 31 American vessels. In some types, Japanese losses have been so severe that they either have thrown the balance of power

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Decision in Middle East hinges on race for weapons—Stress put on firing power.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—Heading for the battlefield of Egypt, by way of the British Eighth Army's rearward bases, are more six-pounder guns on field mountings, 4.5s and 25-pounders to counter the Nazis' 88mm. antitank artillery.

More of the American "mark three," or General Grant type of medium tank with 75mm. guns are on the way, with the radial engine and power-operated turret that is declared to be a match for the best tanks the Germans are deploying in the Western Desert.

More British tanks of improved patterns are on the way, too.

This much of the story of matériel reinforcement of the United Nations forces in North Africa can be told. It is no exaggeration to say that along the 12,000 miles of sea routes from London and by "various" means from other production centers, equipment is literally pouring into Egypt.

Meanwhile, the best British and American thought in regard to mechanized warfare is being pooled to profit from all the Western Desert lessons and to produce as soon as possible tanks conclusively superior to the Nazis' future best.

Proved Basic Types

This is a tall order. But the production of tanks in Britain and America has been rationalized, and experts in both countries are concentrating on the ambitious development of proved basic types.

Considering its vital duties, the potential gain of its future successes and the heavy cost at times of its past failures, remarkably little is known publicly of Britain's Tank Board upon which Col. G. A. Green of W. Averell Harriman's office serves as United States liaison officer.

The chairman is Viscount Weir and other members are Lieut. Gen. R. M. Weeks, Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Maj. Gen. D. C. Watson, Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Maj. Gen. A. W. C. Richardson, Director of Armored Fighting Vehicles; Maj. Gen. E. F. Rowcroft, War Offices Director of Mechanical Engineering; Sir William Rootes, Chairman of the Supply Ministry's Supply Council; Sir George Usher, Director General of Tank Supply; Oliver Lucas, Controller General of the Supply Ministry's Research and Development; and W. A. Robotham, the Supply Ministry's Chief Engineer for Tank Design.

Changes in Personnel

Critics point out that no soldier with recent personal experience of fighting in tanks is among those named on the Tank Board, which has had frequently-changing personnel. There have been five Ministers of Supply and each has deputed a different man to supervise tank design. None of these

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By a Staff Artist

Battleline in Russia

Large black arrow shows main line of German offensive. A secondary German offensive is indicated by small black arrow in north. White arrow shows Russian counteroffensive. Broken line is approximately the battleline of the moment.

Allied Unity Not a Remedy Without Field Leadership

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The chorus of appeals for unity of command raised on both sides of the Atlantic by the Tobruk collapse in North Africa must be taken seriously—not because unity of command is necessarily the remedy for all future disasters of the kind, but because it denoted a definite trend of public opinion.

It was public opinion that in the fall of 1940 roused the lethargic British Government to order Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell to attack the Italians in Egypt, when the Greeks were driving Mussolini's legions into Albania.

It was public opinion that compelled Mr. Winston Churchill to switch from a completely defense policy for 1942 to one of accelerated preparation for an offensive when evidence poured in that 1942 was to be the crucial year of the war.

Britons Most Experienced

Public opinion, in short, has at certain critical moments arrived at an accurate sense of military timing ahead of the manual-trained chiefs of staff, and a public opinion calling for President Roosevelt or another to be placed in supreme command of the United Nations forces may quite possibly herald some move in that direction. At least it shows an increasing sense of unity between Great Britain and America, even if it does not present the British as unduly confident in their own generals.

Whether the unity-of-command issue has any real bearing upon the North African crisis is another matter. President Roosevelt, entrusted with the supreme Allied command, would undoubtedly have a strengthening effect upon the morale of the United Nations, but it is doubtful whether the experience of his military advisers would enable him to contribute any superior military wisdom on North African strategy.

This field has been thoroughly gone over by the British strategists, who have had the desert experiences of the past war to guide them. President Roosevelt, in such a position, could scarcely have done otherwise than entrust the direction to the same British commanders who have handled, or mishandled, the situation so far.

The collapse at Tobruk was due not so much to want of unified command as to the failure of the British command to revise its methods in accordance with Nazi tactics and its failure to grasp the most vital elements of an offensive technique.

Concepts dating from the last war, when protection of the Suez Canal was the main objective, were still governing the British leaders, when their task from the outset should have been in the nature of an offensive. Germany's southern front, through Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece is its weakest point. It was the natural point for an Allied offensive. To carry out such an offensive it was indispensable that the North African coast should be held from Alexandria to Tripoli and that air bases along that coast should be prepared in advance. That has been the obvious function of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

RAF, Army Expand Joint Training Setup

By the Associated Press

London, July 7

Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed the House of Commons today that "joint training of the Army and the RAF already is proceeding on a considerable scale and is being continually extended."

Mr. Churchill disclosed that last Sept. 7, before a British offensive was launched in Libya, he issued a ruling which was agreeable to both forces and still is in effect.

It provided that "upon the Commander in Chief in the Middle East announcing that a battle is in prospect, the Air Officer commanding in chief will give him all possible aid, irrespective of other targets, however attractive."

Consolidation of gains would permit Hitler to strike at Moscow or Caucasus.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Hitler's great offensive has been launched in Russia.

While the fighting in Egypt has been confined to air raiding, partly due, no doubt, to the need of both Marshal Rommel's and General Auchinleck's troops for rest after six weeks of fighting under the desert sun, the Nazis have struck a determined blow at the Don River, reaching points 50 miles beyond the battleline of last November.

After a softening-up process north of Kharkov, around Kursk, Belgorod, and Volchansk, mechanized forces broke through on a line, probably some 100 miles broad, reaching the Don River, capturing Voronezh on the east bank, and cutting the Rostov-Moscow Railway.

The point of the offensive was chosen skilfully, since the capture of Voronezh cuts off the Russian Southern Army from the Central Army and prevents the use of the railroad between them. Moreover, the German Command, once its bridgeheads on the Don are secure, has the choice of wheeling round upon Moscow to the north, or of turning south and heading for the Caucasus. The decision no doubt will depend upon the position of Marshal Timoshenko's reserves.

Another German move around Rzhev, 120 miles northwest of Moscow, may be the beginning of a double encircling move directed at the Capital—for Rzhev is the closest point on the battleline to Moscow—or it may be intended merely to prevent the Russian commander from sending his reserves down to help the hard-pressed troops around Voronezh.

The German break-through appears to have been effected by large numbers of tanks concentrated upon one point. However, the Russians, whose tanks are inferior in number to those of the Germans, have tanks of enormous size available and once the first surprise shock has passed, the high quality and superior striking power of these giants still may prove highly effective.

For the moment, the Germans are making efforts to hinder Allied supplies from reaching Russia. They claim to have sunk an American heavy cruiser and 28 merchantmen in a convoy bound for Murmansk—a figure that may have to be scaled down when Allied reports arrive.

Meanwhile, increasing evidence comes of American participation in events at the front. With news of the nomination of Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz to be Commander in Chief of the United States Air Force in the European theater comes word of heroic deeds by an American tank unit in Egypt. Pending the arrival of reinforcements to the armies in this theater, however, the main work is being done by the respective air forces attacking behind the lines.

Nazis in Russia:

Capture of Voronezh Claimed by Germans

The German High Command announced today the capture of Voronezh, important center on the main Moscow-Rostov rail line running northward from the Caucasus oil fields.

The thrust to the city represented a 10-mile advance by German forces which were reported Monday to have crossed the Don River, west of Voronezh, at a number of points.

The German communiqué said

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War Production Speeds Pace As It Enters Advanced Phase

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7 — The developing reorganization of the War Production Board marks the entrance of the whole $200,000,000,000 war production program upon a new and advanced phase.

It signalizes the virtual completion of the conversion of civilian industry and the building of new plants.

It centers the chief function of the WPB upon directing the flow and use of critical raw materials.

It demands maximum output from existing facilities in order to achieve at the earliest possible date that maximum concentration of striking force mentioned by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in their joint communiqué a week ago.

The reorganization itself, already agreed to by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, and President Roosevelt, and soon to be announced formally, accomplishes these purposes:

Authorities Are Shifted

William L. Batt, James S. Knowlson and Ferdinand Eberstadt emerge as the three key officials with new authority and new duties, freeing Mr. Nelson from many of his present burdens.

Mr. Batt and Mr. Knowlson will become Deputy Chairmen and Mr. Batt will run the War Production Board in Mr. Nelson's absence.

The WPB will absorb the Army and Navy Munitions Board and Mr. Eberstadt, formerly head of this agency, will become a Deputy Chairman of the WPB in charge of operations.

This merger concentrates in the hands of the WPB greater control and more effective direction of the raw materials priorities which is today the central problem of nearly every phase of production.

Mr. Nelson, though he retains full and final power, will be relieved of sufficient detail to enable him to devote more time to the larger phases of planning and to help integrate American production with that of the other United Nations, primarily Britain. It is expected that he will go to London in the near future to confer with Sir Oliver Lyttelton, British production chief.

As a result of all of these changes it appears that Mr. Batt rises decisively in the WPB setup. He will be invested with numer-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Motorist Gets 88 Miles to the Gallon

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a man in Boston today who gets 88 automobile miles out of a gallon of gasoline.

He's a motorist who starts off to work each morning with a tactful plan of gauging every operation behind the wheel in terms of gasoline and rubber conservation. He's a technician who knows that physical objects are difficult to move and to hurry a ton-and-a-half of steel automobile takes a lot of power, hence gasoline. And finally, he's a research artist who has learned that tramping on the accelerator jams gas into the engine which it cannot use, blowing off wasted energy through the exhaust pipe.

These titles belong to R. J. Greenfields, engineer of the Shell Oil Company's research laboratories, who made his startling mileage in his own personal 1937 De Soto under the watchful eyes of company experts. His catalogue of simple and technical tricks at the wheel took into consideration both the wasteful practices of average drivers and the contention of engineers that the automobile combustion engine utilizes no more than 50 per cent of the potential power of gasoline.

Think of it . . . 350 miles to every punch in his series of 4-gallon unit card the government will allow him under the rationing program to start July 22. As a "basic A" motorist, Mr. Greenfields will get a normal driving year of 12,000 miles out of a gaso-

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

By a Staff Photographer

Here Are the Gas Ration Stickers

Samples of the windshield stickers motorists must display to denote the type of gasoline ration book they possess are displayed by Miss Frances Rutlidge, clerk in the New England Regional Office of War Information. The A sticker goes with the basic A coupon book which everyone will receive on the July 9, 10, and 11 registration. Motorists later obtaining B or C ration books from their local rationing boards for supplemental gasoline must display the corresponding B or C sticker in place of the A sticker.

Red Passes for Blue Nazis

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—The latest Moscow propaganda device is the distribution of "passes" to Nazi troops who may be contemplating surrender to the Russians in the future.

The passes, which are distributed over the German lines with other handbills of Russian propaganda, state that they will admit the bearer through the Russian lines, presupposing that the Nazi soldier may some time in the future find himself in a position where he might want to surrender.

The recent United States-Russian lend-lease agreement also figures prominently in "anti-morale" leaflets with which the Red Army is bombarding the German enemy.

Tass said that special plywood bombs had been developed to scatter lots of 25,000 handbills over the German lines. Many of the leaflets, "exposing the Hitler bandit gang" have been found on killed or wounded Germans, it was said.

The Red Army also uses kites to fly leaflets over the lines, displays enormous frontline posters bearing anti-Hitler cartoons and employs loudspeakers to relay the words of German soldiers taken prisoners.

Lack of Rent Ceilings in Boston Bring Daily Reports of Increased Charges

Fireman Joins Marines After Peril in Gulf

Calvin R. Whitehouse of Everett, survivor of a torpedoed merchantman in the Gulf of Mexico two months ago, today enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at the recruiting station in Boston.

The recruit was a fireman aboard an Alcoa Line ship attacked by an enemy submarine. His ship was hit by three torpedoes and was under fire for nearly two hours. The submarine fired more than 100 shells, according to Mr. Whitehouse.

When the submarine emerged on the surface the enemy commander expressed the hope that the men in the lifeboats would reach the shore safely and his regret at having to sink the vessels. The Everett seaman hopes to join the Marine Corps paratroopers upon completion of his recruit training.

Workers Granted 5 to 7-Cent Rises In 9 N. E. Plants

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — The War Labor Board today announced wage increases of five to seven cents an hour for workers in nine New England textile finishing plants on grounds existing rates were out of balance with those paid in the New York metropolitan area.

The board voted 6 to 3, with employer members dissenting.

Those receiving base rates of 64 cents an hour or less will be increased six cents, and those receiving more than 65 cents will receive five cents additional.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers, and Bleachers of America, bargaining agent for 4,000 to 5,000 workers, had asked a flat 10-cent increase. The companies had offered five cents.

The companies in the dispute were: U. S. Finishing Company, Norwich, Conn; Lincoln Bleachery & Dye Works, Lincoln, R. I.; Bradford Dyeing Association, Westerly, R. I.; Acme Finishing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; Apponaug Company, Apponaug, R. I.; Glascow Finishing Company, Glascow, Conn.; Greenville Finishing Company, Greenville, R. I.; Kenson Piece Dye Works, Kenyon, R. I.; Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Calendaring Company, Providence, R. I.

SEALTEST SUPERVISED, TOO

Milk is at its best when it's fresh. And Deerfoot Milk reaches you really fresh, produced as it is in the nearby Southborough area.

In addition, Deerfoot offers you the quality assurance of the local, quality-minded, Deerfoot organization, plus the resources and manpower of the great Sealtest system of dairy laboratories.

You, Too, Will Prefer
DEERFOOT SPECIAL MILK

Deerfoot SPECIAL Milk is a state grade higher than "A" and next to Certified. Rich in butterfat, it is pasteurized in the bottle, after capping with an extra sturdy, air-tight cap. We think you'll "taste the difference" as many lovers of fine milk do. Ask the Deerfoot driver about Deerfoot SPECIAL Milk —or telephone HIGhlands 1857.

Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee— WNAC, Thursday, 10 P.M.

Deerfoot Sealtest MILK
Boston Office HIGhlands 1857

Vermont Forests Making Big Contribution to War Efforts

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 7—The wooded slopes of Vermont's Green Mountains are making a notable contribution to the Nation's war effort.

Figures released by Lester E. Richwagen, District Manager of the War Production Board, show that 15 furniture factories and 10 plywood plants are using the raw materials from Vermont's hills in turning out a wide variety of wood products for the Army and Navy, and that in a short time every wood-working plant in the State will be engaged in war work to some extent.

It is well known that Vermont forests have provided millions of feet of lumber for building Army and Navy barracks, plane hangars and supply depots, and for use on the shipways. It is not so well known, however, that Vermont wood is going into the construction of training planes, small war craft and other accoutrements of war generally thought of in terms of metals.

The military importance of wood is growing almost daily with the discovery and development of new uses for it as a substitute for metals," Mr. Richwagen points out, "and WPB orders have reserved for the exclusive use of Uncle Sam most of our soft wood lumber."

"The use of plywood and the development of plastic-plywood are partly responsible for wood's challenge to metals," Mr. Richwagen says. "Descended from the laminated woods of ancient Egypt, plywood is fabricated by cohering numerous sheets of thin wood, their grains crossing at right angles, with synthetic rosin glues under heat and pressure. The result is a material which, weight for weight, has a greater tensile strength than steel and greater resistance to fire, oil and water than untreated wood, and the supply is inexhaustible."

The Vermont district office of the War Production Board is now investigating the possibility of manufacturing sub-assemblies for gliders and training planes, in Vermont plywood plants, Mr. Richwagen revealed. An experimental plane has already been produced, which, except for its motor, instruments and landing gear, is 90 per cent wood and plastic glue. Its builders claim that its wings resist icing and its fusilage dampens vibration and noise, and its hard, smooth surface does not warp or buckle, and that bullets make clean holes instead of "flowering" as they do on striking metal.

Plywood, Mr. Richwagen says, has also been teamed with low carbon steel to turn out several types of military trainer planes. While the bulk of the ship is made of steel, wood is used for the fusilage, wings and even, in one model, the fuel tanks. This construction cut the requirements of aluminum alloy by 75 per cent while adding only three per cent to the gross weight of the plane.

Vermont plywood is being used, also, in the construction of hulls of small torpedo boats, bomb bay doors on bombing planes, luggage racks of military busses and experimentally for nuts, bolts, washers and gears.

Vermont maple and birch are being used for making desks for the Army and Navy, household furniture for military quarters, ship furniture and fittings as well as for other military items.

Among the articles being manufactured in Vermont plants are ammunition boxes, chests, lockers, kitchen equipment, tables and benches, folding tables, Army cots, double-decker bunks, plywood for attack boats, boxing and crating material, cabinets, desks and chairs, fitting for subchasers and other boats, signal flare parts, police clubs and tool handles. In addition, large amounts of Vermont lumber are being shipped out to construction projects.

Automobile Dealers To Hear Ration Chief

Outlining the loosening up of the rationing of "frozen" cars and trucks, Hubert G. Larson, Chief of the Automobile Rationing Branch of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, will be the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Automobile Dealers Association at the Hotel Statler tomorrow.

The meeting, at 3 o'clock, will be open both to members and non-members of the Association. It will be preceded by a short, closed business meeting and election of officers at 2 o'clock.

William T. Rich

William T. Rich, who passed on yesterday at his home in Newton, was a former partner of the Chase & Sanborn Coffee Co., and a nationally known Methodist layman.

Mr. Rich was a native of Wellfleet, Mass., spending his boyhood in Chelsea, where he attended school.

For the past 50 years he lived in Newton, and was prominently associated with the Newtonville Methodist Church, being President of the Board of Trustees until his passing. He was a former President of the New England Deaconess Association, the Boston Wesleyan Association, and a Trustee of Boston University and Wesleyan University. He was also a former Director of the National Shawmut Bank, and a corporator of the Newton Savings Bank.

Dr. Stearns Appointed

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today announced appointment of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, of Danvers, formerly headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, as director of the consumers' division of the committee. Dr. Stearns succeeds Prof. John J. Mahoney, who returns to his duties at Boston University.

Woman Air Warden Deserves a Medal

Outstanding example of the patriotic "salt of the earth" type of women who are offering their services as daytime air-raid wardens is Mrs. Flavia G. Mariano of Gladstone Street, East Boston, who has brought up 12 children, most of whom are now grown.

Now that she has only four of school age, Mrs. Mariano thinks she has sufficient spare time at her disposal to take the air-raid precaution training at the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and be on call for the 6 to 6 shift, until her husband, also a warden, can take over when he gets home.

Giving requires good sense
—Ovid
GEORG JENSEN INC.
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.
NEW YORK

Wide World

Waging the Battle of Production

At the huge Watertown, Mass., Arsenal, where weapons of war have been made since 1816, expert craftsmen are producing the powerful 90 mm. mobile anti-aircraft guns. Upper, left to right: Hundreds of barrels stacked in the yard will be machined, tooled, bored and assembled on the remainder of the gun which is produced elsewhere; skilled workers like this one check the sights, range finders and other precision parts before the guns leave the Arsenal; as the 90 mm. anti-aircraft gun arrives in its completed form on the production line, inspectors and checkers test its various parts for possible defects. Lower: A completed anti-aircraft gun leaves the arsenal.

The 90 mm. guns, which the Watertown Arsenal is turning out swiftly and accurately in substantial numbers, are highly mobile. They are mounted on rubber-tired trailers attached to trucks.

Associated Industries Favor Federal Sales Tax Proposal

Endorsement of a Federal sales tax, possibly of five per cent, was announced here today by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The manufacturers' organization reported that it had urged the House Ways and Means Committee and the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to support the plan.

Exemptions of the lowest-priced essential foodstuffs and medicines were named as possibilities.

No attempt to collect taxes in fractions of a cent should be made, the A. I. M. added.

Explaining its advocacy of a sales tax, the manufacturers' group said:

"The only potential source of substantial additional tax revenue which will neither interfere with production and employment nor reduce accumulated capital is the sales tax and at 5 per cent will yield $2,500,000,000.

"The national income this year will be $11,000,000,000 larger than in 1941, conservatively estimated, and 90 per cent of it will go to persons with annual income of less than $2,500.

"This group accounts for 60 per cent of consumers' expenditures and is left substantially free of taxes of the payment of which the individuals would be conscious."

Nine "basic reasons" for the sales tax were then added by the Associated Industries:

1—It is the only form of tax available which will raise the required amount of money without destroying capital or interfering unduly with production.

2—It is the only form of tax which will reach generally the group whose incomes have been increased by war.

3—It furnishes revenue now instead of next year.

4—It will decrease the danger of inflation created by war wages and scarcity of consumers' goods.

5—It is paid by the individual at a time when he has money with which to pay it.

6—Except in the case of sales taxes on necessities any man can escape the tax if he wishes by not buying and this is valuable psychology.

7—If levied at a flat rate, it has only slight deterrent effect on production, and this effect is scattered uniformly through all lines of production.

8—If higher rates are desired on so-called luxuries, these may be imposed without injuring the production of essential goods.

9—Collection is cheap and the rates can be very simple.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Flemish Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Garward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

William M. Craig of Weymouth, one of the country's leading lily authorities, will be the chief exhibitor at the lily show to be staged in Horticultural Hall next Wednesday and Thursday. This exhibit may be viewed by the public, free of charge, from 1 to 9 p. m., Wednesday, and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Thursday.

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Lodge, Back From Libyan War, Now to Fight for Re-election

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., just returned rom actual combat service on the Libyan desert as a tank corps major, is today ready to fight for re-election.

Back in Washington after being machine-gunned and bombed by German planes, Senator Lodge stated he is a candidate. Thus he reiterated a statement he made some months earlier on a visit to Boston before going to Libya.

But at the same time he added: "I'm ready for any further active service if I am called."

The Senator, whose political plans have been subject to speculation for some time, said that all members of Congress commissioned in the armed services have been placed on the inactive list.

"We have no choice. The President as our Commander-in-Chief has ordered that."

Whether the Senator would resign from his Army position, if forced to make a choice between the Army and standing for re-election, remained uncertain at the moment.

Is to Issue Statement

The Senator promised to issue a statement today clearing up the situation regarding his Army commission.

For some time Senator Lodge has been under fire as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, because of his Congressional activity in connection with President Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Regarding politics, Senator Lodge said there will be no old-fashioned campaign, adding:

"All I am thinking about is winning the war."

Regardless of the Senator's intentions, however, he may be forced to do some real campaign stump work to gain re-election.

Already Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Senator, with the promise that he will make Senator Lodge's record the sole campaign issue.

Other Senatorial candidates, already officially in the field, are Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee; Daniel H. Coakley, ousted as Executive Councilor by the Massachusetts Senate on charges involving pardons and paroles, and James H. Brennan, Democratic nominee for Attorney General in 1940. These candidates are all Democrats.

No official Republican opposition to Senator Lodge has developed as yet. Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, has been considered an opponent against the Senator in the G. O. P. primary.

The Massachusetts Senator is the first United States Senator since the Civil War to engage in actual battle. Twenty pounds lighter as the result of his participation in the Battle of Libya, he is now ready to report today or tomorrow his observations to the Senate Military Affairs Committee of which he is a member. Already he has reported fully to the General Staff.

His observations, gained in Libya and in training in the United States, convinced him, he said, that American Army methods are "proceeding along sound lines."

He added: "I think that we are meeting the challenge of new methods of warfare. In Libya, it is essentially a mobile war. Terrain as such has no value. It is just a platform upon which to fight."

At the same time the bronzed Senator said "we must keep up with our preparedness program, even after the war. We must never allow our armed might to slump as we did before. The United States must continue powerful. Only in this way can we guarantee a just and lasting peace."

Senator Lodge saw service in the West Libyan desert during the first land encounter of American and German forces on June 12 when a token American tank force participated in a battle to cover the withdrawal of infantry.

The Massachusetts Senator first underwent battle fire when he went to the battlefront in a cattle train. German planes bombed the train but scored no hits. Senator Lodge, with the others, took refuge in desert holes during the attack.

Several Narrow Escapes

Later at the railhead further Nazi air attacks caused Senator Lodge a series of narrow escapes. A dozen men around him were casualties, he said.

"Being dive-bombed," he related, "is a terrifying experience for anyone. It's just luck whether they get you or not, and we were nearly captured at El Adem. There were three German tanks coming toward me, and if I hadn't had my field glasses to make out the Nazi insignia, I could never have gotten away."

Senator Lodge was in command of the American tank unit which was sent to Libya to gain actual experience on the battlefield, but during the battle the three General Grant tanks were under the direct command of Capt. Charles C. Stelling of Augusta, Ga.

The Senator expressed considerable praise for Captain Stelling and other members of the American unit.

His return to Washington over the week end was as much of a surprise to his Senatorial colleagues as was his sudden appearance on the Libyan desert.

A Senator Doffs His Toga

Associated Press

Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

The Republican Senator was a Captain when this picture was taken in 1940 during a tank drill at Fort Knox, Ky. He is the man at left in the tank.

City Expected To Learn Top Rates Shortly

Rents in Boston have climbed since the city was designated a defense rental area late in June, according to complaints received daily at the local Office of Price Administration and the State Division of the Necessaries of Life.

Still without a maximum rent ceiling, Boston is expected to get such a restriction some time this month. And what will be a blow to landlords who have jacked up their rents in the past few months, will be the retroactive nature of the Boston rent ceiling, according to predictions by Federal officials in Boston.

Ordinarily a 60-day period must elapse before maximum price regulations take effect. By another means, however, Washington can set the level at its highest peak in March or April, thereby knocking the props from under rents raised since then.

Rents have been active, mostly upward, for several months, both OPA and State officials reported. Until a ceiling is placed on this commodity, all complaints are handled by the State Division of the Necessaries of Life. The Division is empowered to investigate increases in any costs of living.

After the rent ceiling becomes effective, OPA will take over these complaints and handle them in accordance with its civil and criminal prosecuting powers.

Four New England areas are already under rent regulations. These are Bath, Maine; Springfield, Mass.; and the New London and New Haven areas in Connecticut. OPA staffs are at work in those communities educating citizens and public officials in the details of rental activities.

The current jam between Congress and Leon Henderson, Price "boss," is blamed in some local circles for the delay in announcing a ceiling on Boston rents. Lack of sufficient funds to pay an enforcement staff kills any practical effect there might be in effectuating at present a ceiling in the Boston area, local observers said.

Woman 'the Boss' Of Highway Crew At Shirley, Mass.

SHIRLEY, Mass., July 7 (AP)—A gentle but energetic woman is "the boss" these days to 16 members of the Shirley road crew.

Described by associates as "a woman who is not afraid of work," Mrs. Edna E. Burrill, a former clerk of the town highway department, was named acting head of the division when the regular superintendent was granted leave to engage in war work.

Besides directing the road repair work of her crew, Mrs. Burrill finds time to take a graduate course at Fitchburg State Teachers College. She formerly attended Farmington Normal School in Farmington, Maine, and is a graduate of Gorham Normal School in Gorham, Maine.

More Coal for N. E. the Goal

By the Associated Press

The Office of Defense Transportation today prohibited coastwise colliers from carrying coal to any port between Hampton Roads, Va., and Stonington, Conn., except with special ODT permission.

The order, effective July 22, is designed to concentrate collier service on long-haul coal shipments from Hampton Roads to New England ports which cannot now be served by barge lines. The colliers, officials pointed out, were better equipped to evade submarines than the slow moving barges.

The order is expected to compel greater use of barges for coal movement along the inland waterway to New York and nearby ports.

In the meantime the Atlantic Coast Oil Associations conference urged President Roosevelt to organize the supply and distribution of petroleum products under one responsible officer, and protested imposition of increases in the price of gasoline and light fuel oils in only the 17 eastern oil-rationed states.

The telegram said that the consumers were "exasperated" rather than apathetic in their reaction to suggestions that they convert heating plants from oil to coal, since the cost would be from $75 to $100 in each case, and "no figures have been advanced reliable enough to convince our consumer that he will be assured of his fuel requirements even if he does convert to coal."

Economy Sent Fire Comes to Firemen

By the Associated Press

Fall River, Mass., July 7

Firemen saved tires and gasoline today by having a fire brought to them instead of going to the fire.

When Francis G. Mullen discovered the upholstery of the rear seat of his automobile afire as he drove to work, he swung into the fire station driveway, and firemen extinguished the blaze with a couple of pails of water.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and vicinity: Continued moderately cool this afternoon and tonight with moderate winds this afternoon becoming gentle tonight.

All the New England States: Continued moderately cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides—Boston

Tuesday, 1:34 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 2:23 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 8:33 p. m.

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WPB to Explain Rubber Hiatus —It's a General War Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—The War Production Board will issue a formal explanation of the synthetic rubber situation within a week.

Here, in essence, is what it will say:

The rubber shortage is no longer a rubber shortage. It is not a gasoline shortage, either. It is an overall, universal war shortage, in a shortage economy.

United States motorists could have plenty of synthetic rubber for tires this year if it were not for shortages of war materials that have nothing to do with the direct constitutents of synthetic rubber.

Lack of copper and steel are the chief obstacles to synthetic rubber—not lack of grain alcohol or petroleum from which synthetic rubber is made.

The technique of synthetic rubber production is being changed every day; it might almost be said to be revolutionized every month.

If Donald M. Nelson, WPB, started the synthetic rubber drive now, from scratch, he would lay predominant emphasis on rubber from alcohol rather than from petroleum, which is now the chief constituent in the Government's program.

Quicker Achievement

Experiments indicate that rubber-from-alcohol plants can be set up and started faster than rubber-from petroleum plants. These experiments, however, are still largely in the laboratory stage.

When the United States synthetic rubber program was launched the rubber-from-petroleum process got the edge because more was known about it.

When the program was launched Mr. Nelson wasn't the head of it.

That doesn't mean that Mr. Nelson criticizes the program: he would probably have done the same thing. Techniques are being changed in the half-billion-dollar mushroom industry so fast that what seems wise today seems silly tomorrow.

Improvements in the grain-alcohol technique do not mean that the petroleum system should be pulled down and scrapped.

To scrap the old process now would cause new delays. Above all it would take additional supplies of steel and copper. Every bit of copper taken for alcohol stills means America's capacity to make ammunition is reduced that much.

On the other hand, partial substitution of new techniques and the grain-alcohol system is being made. The WPB is following each development with almost agonized interest.

Four Plants Authorized

There are "bugs" left in most grain alcohol techniques and the WPB is sure of only one commercial system so far. This uses the catalytic process.

The WPB has set its immediate goal at 800,000 tons. This will supply the minimum military and essential civilian demand.

This is millions of tons less than that necessary to give you new tires.

Nothing but the strongest kind of political pressure will get the WPB to raise the immediate quota, however. Raising it would take materials from the war effort elsewhere.

Mr. Nelson believes he could fill the nation's entire rubber needs this year if he hadn't anything else to do. But to do so would lose the war.

Mr. Nelson doesn't want to make a bit more synthetic rubber than he has to.

And so—short of a miracle that means no new tires for you for at least two years.

Better make up your mind to it now!

Escadrille Works to Ease Civilian Flying in Americas

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Working toward the practical ideal of making air travel between the Americas as easy for the civilian-tourist flier of the future as air travel is between the American States is a group of Western Hemisphere private fliers who have banded together as the Inter-American Escadrille.

Alfredo de los Rios, a Chilean who has done much of the spade-work required to launch the organization, told me at a recent meeting of the aviation writers in Washington that the Escadrille is organized somewhat along the lines of an automobile association. The members join to obtain certain privileges of service and accommodations when they are traveling outside the areas in which they live.

Fliers, like railway men or bus drivers, are a fraternity, Señor de los Rios said, and he visualizes the day when tourist fliers move between the Americas over an Inter-American Skyway, using facilities, maps, and credentials which will expedite and make pleasant their passage from one nation to another.

Today, he said, wings or chapters of the Escadrille have been established in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Señor de los Rios, himself a flier and a newspaperman, had a hand in the organization of the United States Wing, the first unit of the Escadrille, formed in 1937. Ecuador formed the second wing and was followed by Cuba, which organized the third wing.

Back in 1934, Señor de los Rios and a small group of private fliers got the vision of enlisting the energy of thousands of young men and women to "quicken the process of unifying the Americas" through a common interest in flying. That vision, conceived in peacetime, today becomes urgent, he believes.

Co-operation in defense of the Hemisphere and mobilization of its vast economic resources logically must cause a greater development of aviation in the military, commercial and civilian fields, Señor de los Rios said. The Inter-American Escadrille, he believes, prepares the way for this development. The other American republics are eager to do their part to speed the coming of the Air Age. But they need our asssistance—American training planes, flying instruction, financial aid. With this assistance their own young men and women can be prepared for the air era. Then, he believes, inter - American co-operation should actually "move forward on wings."

At the moment, however, some of the future vision has been set aside for war considerations. The American Wing, for instance, has prepared a plan to make available to all American republics the pilot-training techniques developed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for civilian-pilot training. A survey is being made to find out what facilities are at hand in each country covered by the Escadrille for safe and efficient conduct of a training program. Likewise, forms of aid which the Wings could render governments for wartime protection of the Americas are also being studied.

These plans have approval in official American channels. Here the Escadrille co-operates with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the CAA, and the Lend-Lease Administration.

The Wings are co-operating in assembling flight data on routes through their respective countries and flight routine requirements and difficulties. Committees in the Wings are working on increasing the number of airports and reducing flying expenses.

The Escadrille has taken over in the other republics the activities of the Air Youth of America. Basic model-building instruction manuals of Air Youth have been translated into Spanish and Portuguese for distribution to the Wings.

The Wings have also been instrumental in selecting likely pilot candidates for the extensive air training the United States has offered to young men from other American republics. More than 400 men have come to the United States to receive training as administrative aeronautical engineers, flight instructors, service aircraft mechanics, and Army and CAA trained pilots.

South Carolina's Illiteracy Cut by Opportunity School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—With a nominal enrollment from all over the State expected again this year, despite restricting war conditions, South Carolina's Opportunity School will open its 22d annual session at Clemson College July 18 and continue through Aug. 15, officials have announced.

The Opportunity School is a vacation school designed to give ambitious persons an opportunity to study anything they wish, regardless of their age or circumstances, in the stimulating atmosphere of a beautiful college campus. Its enrollment is composed principally of those who have failed to complete elementary grades, out of school individuals desirous of working for a high school diploma, and high school graduates desiring a touch of college life.

The school is conducted by the adult division of the State Department of Education, and has done more toward erasing illiteracy from the ranks of South Carolinians, especially grown-ups, than any other single factor. Its faculty of 30 or more is paid by the State and operation of the school is further financed by the small fee charged pupils which is often supplied from voluntary contributions by individuals and organizations that have become interested in its soundness and undebatable value in raising the educational standards of a State that once ranked lowest among the 48 in illiteracy.

Remarkable Record

In its more than two decades of operation, this unique institution has made a remarkable record of achievement. Former students are easily passing the mental tests of the armed forces of the Nation; they are also making good in essential defense work, in civilian life and in married life. The enrollment this year will approximate 300. Since its inauguration some 4,300 of them have come and gone and many have returned. Some have borne their own expenses, while others have found it necessary to accept the assistance of interested citizens and organizations. The cost for the entire month, excepting transportation, is $22.

The institution's program, unlike that of a formal school, is grouped around some central theme of interest, which this year will be "The War Effort and Permanent Peace." There are 40 elective courses covering a wide range. In view of the fact that pupils are classified according to ability, and groups set their own learning ratio, many make more progress in one month than the average day student makes in nine months.

Miss Wil Lou Gray, supervisor of adult schools of the State Department of Education, directs the school, which has become one of the most outstanding institutions in America. Miss Gray also founded the school.

Classes for Deferred Men

Added to the regular work this summer will be classes composed of not more than 12 men who have been deferred by the Army because of insufficient education. The purpose of these classes is to teach reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and citizenship in the terms of everyday need. Men deferred by selective service for lack of education will be given scholarships valued at $22, which will defray every expense except transportation and spending money.

More than any other group, South Carolina's adult population has benefited from the Opportunity Schools. Many middle-aged persons, unable to read or write, have overcome these handicaps to a remarkable degree by attending these summer schools. Others, whose education has been neglected or curtailed, continue their acquisition of knowledge here and complete their courses, thus fitting themselves for some post of future usefulness.

Paradox in Petrol

Wide World

The Sign Is Correct but There's a Catch to It

Gasoline, dumped on the ground from training planes undergoing repair at Kelly Field, Texas, presents a constant danger of fire or explosion. The "Danger—Free Gasoline" sign is to caution persons who might be careless with matches. John R. Turnbull, Houston oilman, appears doubtful and steps closer to get a better view. "Free" in this sense, of course, means uncontrolled—not "help yourself."

French Guerrilla Activities Told In Communiqués

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Patriotic organizations in France now are issuing regular communiqués datelined "the French Front." Detailing such things as sabotage, guerrilla attacks with gasoline-filled bottles on German trucks and firing of incendiary bullets into munitions trains.

Seven such communiqués, reported by the French press service to have been published in underground newspapers, have reached London recently.

One from "the French Front, Central Sector" warned guerrillas their operations "must be executed with extreme prudence owing to the vigilance of the enemy."

Here is a sample of a full communiqué:

"French Front, Eastern Sector: Factories employing 15,000 men and women ceased work following destruction of the main power station. The workers themselves have joined our organization.

"A garage containing 30 gasoline-carrying trucks has been burned to the ground.

"Some members of our organization, aided by peasants, set fire to several wagons of straw requisitioned by the enemy. Gasoline used to ignite the straw was stolen from a German military depot.

"A bomb was thrown at a German barracks and several officers were killed.

"One canal has been rendered useless."

Argentina in Surprise Move Against Axis for 'Sub' Sinkings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In a surprise move, Argentina applied anti-Axis economic and financial control measures as national tension mounts over U-boat attacks on Argentine ships.

The economic strictures now in force are those recommended at the January meeting of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro. Argentina signed with reservations, and is now acting within its reservations, but still with vigor.

All segments of national opinion are awaiting decisions on how Argentina is to meet the German submarine threat in the newly proclaimed zone along eastern shores of the United States.

If, as majority opinion suggests, this country bows to the new Nazi maritime challenge, alternative routes will probably be planned via the Magellan Straits, to the West Coast of the United States, with regular calls at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.

The drawback to the western ports is that the chief Argentine requirements, particularly coal, would have to be taken across continental United States. Few Argentines believe that the United States is prepared to thrust this additional burden on its domestic transport system at this stage of the war. Nor are they optimistic about articles such as newsprint being sent by rail to Gulf of Mexico ports for loading on Argentine steamships which refuse to go farther north—especially when other South American vessels are accepting United Nations naval escorts and the risks of the ordinary routing.

Commentators point to the coincidence that the Argentine Government has taken steps to enforce the anti-Axis economic and financial control measures recommended at the Rio de Janeiro Conference. This was something of a surprise move. The enforcement, however, will be "within the spirit of the Argentine reservation," although Finance Minister Carlos A. Acevedo presumed that the reservation would not "affect the extension or efficacy of the control, but, rather, reinforces it."

The measures taken refer to the rupture of all overseas trading ties between the western hemisphere and tripartite pact countries "during the present continental emergency." They figure in Recommendation Five adopted at Rio.

The Argentine reservation to this was fashioned to avoid discrimination. It committed this country to act against those none-American firms whose domestic and overseas operations affect continental welfare and defense. This control is extended to those firms managed by foreigners or controlled from belligerent, non-American nations.

Dr. Castillo signed three decrees to enforce the Rio policy as qualified by the Argentine reservation. These preclude free exchange operations through third parties, with sharper control over their peso accounts. Sworn declarations will be required of dealers.

To control foreign currency accounts of non-American firms and interests, these may have to be transferred to authorized national banking or trading institutions, to facilitate vigilance of the funds. Exemptions may be established. Britain, for instance, is a non-American nation, and Argentina has promised to adhere to the spirit of the Rio de Janeiro accords.

A veto will be exercised on transfers when these are considered "inconvenient to the interests of the country and those of continenetal solidarity and defense."

The latest decrees enable suspension of domestic trade activities and direct control of foreign firms through appointment of overseers or interventors. The term "firm" embraces banks, public utilities, insurance companies, and other organizations.

Evidence against or reports on the various concerns will be submitted to a committee of three cabinet ministers—those of Finance, Foreign Relations and Interior. This body will propose the punishment to be inflicted, such as expulsion from the country, relegation to other parts of the country, suspension from duties and appointment of successors.

Army Officer and U. S. Agent Are Cleared of Fraud Charges

ST. LOUIS, July 7 (AP)—Three Federal judges ruled that fraud allegations against an Army officer and a Government optioning agent in the acquisition of the site of the Weldon Spring (Mo.) TNT plant are "utterly without foundation or substance."

The charges were made by U. S. District Attorney Harry C. Blanton against Col. Rigby D. Valliant, former head of the Quartermaster Corps, Real Estate Branch, and R. Newton McDowell, Kansas City. He alleged they had "conspired" to include Mr. McDowell's 5 per cent commission and a 1½ per cent title charge in the purchase prices of the land.

As agent for the War Department Mr. McDowell obtained options on 268 parcels for the ordnance plant. After $1,073,802 was paid by the Government on 121 tracts, Mr. Blanton filed suit to set aside the remaining options and to acquire the land by condemnation.

Ruling in separate cases, Judges Charles B. Davis and George H. Moore yesterday upheld the validity of the option contracts, but Judge John Caskie Collet declared that value of the property should be fixed by condemnation commissioners.

Kents Have New Son; 7th in Throne Line

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—A son was born to the Duchess of Kent July 4 at Coppins, country home of the Duke of Kent, youngest brother of King George VI. The infant, third born to the Duchess, became seventh in the line of direct succession to the throne.

The others are Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, born Oct. 9, 1935, and Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, born Dec. 25, 1936.

Hinckley Leaves Commerce Post

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The registration of Robert H. Hinckley as Assistant Secretary of Commerce, effective as of July 1, was announced today by the White House.

Mr. Hinckley has been in charge of the Government's civil aviation program and it was understood he is to become associated with the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation.

William A. M. Burden of New York, who has been with the Defense Supplies Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will take over Mr. Hinckley's duties temporarily as a special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

President Roosevelt accepted Mr. Hinckley's resignation with regret, adding, "I am glad to know that your New work takes you into the production of vital war equipment."

Jesse S. Reeves

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 7 (AP)—Jesse Siddal Reeves, who passed on here today, was University of Michigan Professor of International Law and one of the foremost authorities in his field.

Born in Richmond, Ind., Professor Reeves was admitted to the bar in 1897 and practiced law in Richmond for the next 10 years.

He lectured in political science at Johns Hopkins University from 1905-06, was Assistant Professor at Dartmouth from 1907-10, and joined the University of Michigan faculty as a full professor in 1910.

He served The Hague Conference in 1930 as technical adviser in the codification of international law.

Author of many books which still serve as texts for international law, Professor Reeves was educated at Kenyon and Amherst Colleges and held honorary degrees from Williams and Johns Hopkins.

Nazis Admit Ship Sinking; Ignore Salute

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 7 (AP)—Germany has admitted responsibility for the submarine sinking of the Argentine freighter Rio Tercero and offered reparations, but the Nazis apparently ignored a reported Argentine demand that the Germans salute the Argentine flag in a public ceremony.

Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú announced today that the Argentine Government considers its exchange of note with Germany over the torpedoing a closed incident.

He said that Argentina and Germany had taken contradictory views as to whether the vessel was adequately marked for identification, and that under the circumstances there appeared to be no useful purpose in pursuing the controversy.

"It is absolutely unthinkable," the German note said, "that there exists a deliberate intention on the part of the German submarine commanders to offend the Argentine flag."

That was the Nazis' only mention of the Argentine flag in the official version issued here. But a reliable Foreign Office source said Argentina had requested the German salute to her flag as proof of good intentions toward Argentine shipping.

Alien to 'New Germany'

The German chargé d'affaires, however, was quoted by this source as telling Foreign Minister Guiñazú that the flag salute was an obsolete diplomatic practice—alien to the mentality of "new Germany."

President Castillo told 2,000 Army and Navy officers last night they should be ready to defend the country's sovereignty, but said "We do not desire to participate in a war not justified by reason because, if we do this, we will fail to fulfill our historic mandate and glorious tradiition."

The President added that "war mongers are free to go to the war-front to fight authentic enemies."

Costa Rican Held

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 7 (AP)—Costa Rican authorities have announced the arrest of a Costa Rican and seizure of a clandestine radio transmitter which was understood to have been used to communicate with Axis agents.

The Government also ordered the internment of all German nationals save the aged and those of recognized integrity. Those excepted will be kept under guard in their homes.

The seizure of the radio transmitter followed an Axis submarine attack on a ship in Puerto Limon Harbor July 2 in which 23 Costa Rican stevedores were killed.

King of Yugoslavia Drives Army 'Jeep'

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—King Peter of Yugoslavia visited the United States Military Academy yesterday—and rode at the wheel of an Army jeep car.

Accompanied by an entourage of 17 high-ranking diplomats of his native country and United States Military and Naval aides and representatives of the State Department, the 19-year-old monarch dined with the Cadets at noon and later attended a dress parade in his honor.

King Peter, in company with Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, West Point Superintendent, made a motor tour of the post during the afternoon. He was accorded full honors upon his arrival and departure at West Point, receiving a 21-gun salute on each occasion.

Navy Proudly Reveals Its Lightweight Diesel Engine Now in Full Production

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—After 25 years of efforts to perfect a light, high-speed power plant to drive submarine chasers, the Navy proudly announced today that a new lightweight Diesel engine and variable pitch marine propeller were at last in full production.

The new engine and accompanying adjustable propeller are being made at the electro-motive division of General Motors Corporation, Lagrange, Ill.

Mass production of the sub chaser power plant was hailed at the Navy Department as a tremendous forward step in the campaign against predatory U-boats along the East Coast.

The Navy said that the engine "is believed to be the lightest ocean-duty Diesel engine in the world," occupying "about one third the space of the most successful previous Diesel engines of the same horsepower."

"The engine, reduction gear and propeller pitch control are designed as a complete unit, utilizing a bevel pinion and gear between the engine and propeller shaft," a Navy statement said. "Because of the use of the reversible propeller, there is no necessity for reversing the engine or providing reversal gears for the propeller shaft."

Weight and space gains over old types, it added, "can be utilized for more fuel for greater range, additional armament and ammunition, or for the installation of more engines to give greater speed."

Need for Drafting of Labor For War Work Is Disputed

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7—Whether the United States can mobilize approximately 20,000,000 into war activities in the next two years without compulsion was argued today at the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs by federal manpower officials.

Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations of Paul V. McNutt's War Manpower Commission, insisted that the job can be done by democratic methods through local joint committees representing labor, management and government. Robert K. Lamb, Staff Director of the Tolan Defense Migration Committee, predicted, on the other hand, the Manpower Commission will need "some additional compulsory authority."

"I do not think that voluntary operations of the Employment Service, the training programs, and agencies charged with transportation of war workers will suffice," Mr. Lamb said.

Discussions of the new Manpower Commission's chances for success followed consideration of the part natural science is playing in the war effort and of aims and purposes of the newly promulgated Lend-Lease Agreements, described in a speech last night by Dean G. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

Hitler's Mistake on Russia

Earlier, delving into the subject of German geopolitics with Prof. H. W. Wiegert, of Trinity College, Institute attendants heard that Hitler's decision to fight Soviet Russia may eventually bring him to swords' point with his own army and lose the war for him.

By not heeding the advice of Maj. Gen. Karl Haushofer, the exponent of German geopolitics, Hitler smashed General Haushofer's dreams of a German-Russian-Chinese-Japanese bloc forever when he gave his generals the order to invade Russia, according to Professor Wiegert. A decisive setback of the Axis in Russia, he went on to say, "would not only give the German generals the right to tell Hitler 'we told you so'; it would open the way for what Spengler predicted, the revolt of the army against Hitler and his party—a revolt which, at the moment of defeat, would, by compelling necessity of fate, lead to a complete moral and physical breakdown.

"Destiny, guiding Hitler, has given us an undeserved present when it made the land of the free the ally of Russia," Professor Wiegert concluded.

Now in Way of Production

The United States will reach its war production goals only if employers abandon arbitrary age limits, willingly hire women, stop pirating workers from competitors, adopt skill-upgrading programs and drop prejudices against Negroes and workers of other minority groups, General McSherry told the Institute.

Because geographic transfer causes housing problems, employers must hire workers as far as possible from their own communities, he said. Unplanned placement of contracts have led to a shortage of manpower in certain areas and a shortage in others. He listed Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., Buffalo, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Wichita, Kan., Seattle, Wash., and San Diego, Calif., as cities where there is now a shortage of manpower. New York City, on the other hand, has large pools of unused manpower, he said, adding that steps are being taken to correct this situation.

Approximately 2,000,000 jobs in war industries this year will be filled by women and possibly even a greater number during 1943, General McSherry said. He indicated that a complete inventory of available women workers will be necessary as the labor market tightens.

General McSherry and Mr. Lamb disagreed as to the likelihood of achieving the President's war production goals, set Jan. 6. While General McSherry called full achievement "possible of accomplishment," Mr. Lamb held that "our sights have never been sufficiently high and that present optimistic reports as to production achievements are wholly misleading."

Japan must not be allowed to keep the territory it has taken in the Pacific because in five years the resources therein will make it even more self-sufficient than Germany, Lieut. William McGovern, U. S. N., former Northwestern University professor told the Institute.

Because a Japanese has even more difficulty in mastering Chinese than does an American, Japan will never be able to hold the Chinese territory it has captured, he predicted. "Any New England schoolma'am can learn Chinese easier than can a Japanese," he said.

Assistant Secretary of State Acheson described the lend-lease agreements recently entered into with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and Belgium as "charting a fundamental course in the field of economic policy which if faithfully followed and supported by political organizations to maintain peace, cannot fail to take us farther along the road than in recent years it has seemed possible to hope."

Parachute Rocket Dangles Wires To Snare Air Raider

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Wire-trailing rockets were disclosed officially today as one of Britain's newest weapons of defense against aerial raiders.

The weapon, which has been in use to protect merchant marine ships for more than a year, was described as an apparatus which shoots a projectile that opens into a parachute from which long wires dangle.

The rockets, fired up as planes swoop to attack, often force them to veer off course or risk entanglement in the wires.

Weapon Censored

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—A last-minute censorship was clamped down today on the disclosure of a spectacular development in Britain's antiaircraft defense after the London Daily Mail had protested against the revelation.

[This was not the new wire-trailing rocket, used to tangle enemy planes, which was officially announced earlier today.]

Details of the new secret weapon, the result of five years of experimentation, had been released for morning newspapers when the censorship was imposed with the explanation that "new instructions have been issued."

A front-page criticism by the Daily Mail against exposing the weapon presumably influenced the decision.

The new device, it was said, has already been used successfully against enemy raiders.

Canada Removes Ban On 'Western Socialist'

OTTAWA — The ban on the Western Socialist, official journal of the Workers' Socialist Party, published in Boston, has been lifted and the journal has once again been allowed free circulation throughout the Dominion. The ban was put into effect in May, 1941, under the Defense of Canada regulations.

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Gloria Swanson in Cambridge—Brookline Clubwomen Are Keeping Active

Actress in Local Stage Debut As Star of 'Reflected Glory'

Gloria Swanson of the movies made her Bostonian stage debut last evening. In George Kelly's "Reflected Glory" at the Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall, she was playing a part done here some five years ago by Tallulah Bankhead. It is an interesting role, the study of a gifted actress, who imagines that she wants to leave the stage and settle down to a life of domesticity, though her manager is shrewd enough to perceive that her sole interest is in the theater.

Miss Swanson's performance encompasses some but not all of the complexities of the character. She is better, for instance, in the quieter moments, or the poignant one when she learns the hollowness of the pretensions of a suitor for her hand, than she is in the light comic embellishments, as the lady dramatizes herself for the benefit of a visitor or unconsciously acts before a mirror for her own edification. The latter passages are over-acted and tend to swing the play from comedy into farce.

The playwright's sketch of the actress is disillusioning but it is not unkindly. He is amused by her foibles but he also has a respect for her talent. That aspect of his study he attempts to present through the character of the stage manager, who guides the actress in her performances, bullies her in her private life for her own good, and protects her from the admirers who would draw her away from the artistic contribution which he believes it is her job to make to the world. Douglas Gregory plays the part with considerable plausibility.

It is not to Brent Sargent's discredit that he seems too open and likable for the interloper that he is finally made out to be. And if Harold J. Kennedy in his brief appearance as an amateur stage technician does throw the scene temporarily out of key, he is very funny. Myrtle Tannehill is to be seen as the heroine's confidante and fellow actress. Eulabelle Moore has some amusing moments as an inquisitive maid. And Wendell Corey and Mary Barthelmess play supporting roles as a rejected suitor and the girl whom he married.

E. F. M.

Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival

The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival in the Berkshires near Lee, Mass., will open Thursday afternoon with an American Folk Dance program by Sammy Spring and the Berkshire Square Dancers in regional folk dances directed by their own fiddling, Sammy Spring calling; Ted Shawn and the Jacob's Pillow Dancers in Negro spirituals, cowboy dances and the "Boston Fancy," and a presentation of Agnes de Mille's American ballet, "Hell on Wheels."

This program will be repeated Friday and Saturday afternoons at 3 and on Saturday evening at 9. For each of the nine weeks following, a different program by various guest artists has been arranged for four performances—on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday evenings.

The theme of the Festival, which like the accompanying University of the Dance is under the direction of Ted Shawn, is "The American Dance—Its History and Source Materials." And like all things American, it is composed of the flavors and contributing influences of all races, creeds and nations. Its nationalism is international.

Performances will be held in the newly completed Dance Theater, which is said to have every facility for the comfort of artists and audience alike. Its seating capacity is 500.

The management points out that Jacob's Pillow is situated nine miles east of Lee, Mass., only seven-tenths of a mile off U. S. Highway 20, and that all Boston-Albany, Springfield-Pittsfield as well as local motor buses pass on this highway and presumably will stop within the walkable seven-tenths of a mile.

The University of the Dance opened on July 6 with an enrollment of pupils from all over the United States and parts of Canada. There are courses for laymen and children as well as resident students. The permanent faculty consists of Ted Shawn, American and character dance; Bronislava Nijinska ballet; Steffi Nossen, modern laymen's and children's dance; and Joseph Pilates, stretching, limbering, and conditioning. Guest artists will conduct extra classes during the weeks of their engagements. Lectures five days a week are scheduled, and dance motion pictures are to be shown three times weekly.

Arrangements have been made with the State Teachers' College at North Adams, Mass., to grant college credit for work taken at Jacob's Pillow this summer.

Wide World

Gloria Swanson

Now on the stage at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, in "Reflected Glory," prepares for an entrance.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL. 6.04mc. 11.79mc. and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL. 9.70mc. and 11.73mc. 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—Latest News From London. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Program in English. RKK. 6.1 meg., 49.2 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK. 6.1 meg., 49.2 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—News. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time). VLOT. 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time). VLQ9. 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC. 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO. 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Prison-Made Goods for War Is Authorized

Production and sale of war materials by Massachusetts prisons to the United States Government is authorized under an executive order issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The order, promulgated under the Governor's broad wartime powers, was requested by the United States Government. Without the Governor's action such sale is prohibited by state law.

For some time Massachusetts prison officials have been negotiating with Federal war production agencies for contracts to produce war materials. Lack of materials, particularly steel, has shut down some prison industries. To prevent a breakdown in prisoner morale and to aid in the war effort, prison officials have been eager to find work to keep the inmates busy.

The Governor, in issuing the order, instructed Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, to use care to avoid interference or competition with private industry and to avoid undue curtailment of supplies produced for the State and its subdivisions.

Debate on Art, Talk by Yarnell On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Living Art," the first of a new weekly series, is designed to show the intrinsic worth of the lowlier as well as the more classic forms of art. The opening program will be a debate on the "Easel vs. Billboard," and the speakers will be William Gropper, painter and cartoonist, and Otis Shepard, advertising poster artist. John D. Morse of the N. Y. Metropolitan Museum of Art, will be commentator, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell will speak on China's five years of warfare, CBS-WEEI, 11:15 p. m.

"Music for America," with Morton Gould and his orchestra, Jimmy Shields, tenor, and the Song Spinners, will make its summer debut tonight, featuring weekly native American compositions, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Vacation Time Doesn't Stop War Relief Work

This column, appearing in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays, records news of women's activities and organizations in Greater Boston during the summer months, replacing the daily coverage of such news during the past club season.

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although its formal meetings have been discontinued for the summer, the Brookline Woman's Club is not taking a complete vacation.

Its Red Cross and War Relief work, organized efficiently under Mrs. Albion L. White, who is the newly elected President of the club, is being continued under Mrs. Arthur Came, who has succeeded Mrs. White as Chairman. The Committee meet regularly on Tuesdays at Whitney Hall until the end of June, and will meet there again in August. This month the hall will be closed and the meetings will be at the home of Mrs. William R. Robertson. Mrs. Lawrence Barry, who is in charge of the knitting, will give out yarn and receive finished garments at her home.

The Club members are also cooperating in the entertainment of Service men for Sunday dinner. Mrs. Edward P. Kennedy is in charge of this activity and members who are prepared to invite men to their homes on Sundays are to notify her how many they can entertain.

Last week, the Club sponsored a dessert bridge at the College Club, the proceeds of which will cover the expenses of the annual "Big Day" it stages in the autumn for the benefit of its philanthropic work. Every cent of the money raised at the "Big Day" goes to scholarships, war relief and local philanthropies, and looking ahead, the Club filled up its treasury early to defray the cost of the event.

To Open Summer Market

July 10, the New England division of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association will open a summer market at Grange Hall in Jefferson, N. H., to be conducted Fridays through the season as it was last year.

Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the New England division whose summer home, Boismont is in Jefferson Highlands, was responsible for inaugurating the market last season as a project of the North County Unit. It was so successful that the rural women are carrying it on with little outside assistance this year. Mrs. J. E. Holmes of the local unit is in charge.

The market affords home cooked foods, candy, some of which is made from maple sugar; eggs, poultry, milk, cream, fresh vegetables, cut flowers and country crafts including rugs, bags and smocks. It represents one of the ways provided by the Association for urban women to co-operate with rural women in helping them to find an outlet for their produce and handicraft.

The Association also is planning its usual sales at New England summer colonies although the dates and places have not been definitely announced. Last year they were at Wianno, York Harbor, Maine and Marblehead. Articles for these are sent to the summer resorts from the Newbury Street shop of the Association which is open all the year. The resort sales insure "business as usual" in an otherwise dull season. Miss Helen Harding, manager of the shop and Mrs John D. Colt, Director, are in charge.

Tries It Out

Mrs. Carter who believes in a practical approach to any situation, plans to try out the use of "farmerettes" at her Jefferson Highlands Home. As the Farm and Garden Association is among the groups sponsoring the Volunteer Land Corps, Mrs. Carter is taking two young women of the type who are serving in the corps to help with her summer work at Boismont. She expects to prove on her own land the value of womanpower in agriculture.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Albion L. White

New President of the Brookline Woman's Club, which is keeping up during the summer the war relief work of which she was in charge until she became the club's president.

Maritime Union Makes Appeal For Lower Draft Age

In a move to provide greater manpower for winning the war, the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is appealing to all labor organizations to ask the lowering of the legal draft age to include youths of 18 and 19 years of age.

This was disclosed by Thomas McGowan, agent of the N. M. U. at Boston, who pointed out that his organization has pledged its wholehearted support to the winning of the war, and to every step necessary to insure victory.

Members of labor units are being asked to make this petition to Senators Lodge and Walsh:

"The nation's need for strengthening our armed forces and successfully opening a western front in 1942 demands that the draft age to lowered to include able-bodied youth of 18 and 19 years of age. To neglect this important source of military manpower would seriously impair our determination for victory in 1942. We feel it imperative that you use your prestige and influence to introduce and support the necessary legislation to insure that this decisive action be immediately effected."

58th Ambulance For Free French Division Planned

A check toward the purchase of the 58th ambulance of the Free French Division of the British and American Ambulance Corps was presented at the Corps' second benefit of the season at the Cambridge Summer Theater last night, where Gloria Swanson opened the week in "Reflected Glory."

Between the first and second acts of the play, a letter from Gen. Charles de Gaulle, thanking the Corps for its contributions and equipment, was read by Mrs. Marie Deems, National Vice-President of the British and American Ambulance Corps, Inc.

The British and American Ambulance Corps has already shipped 57 motor ambulances to the Free French Forces in Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, besides much other equipment and supplies. Each ambulance costs $2,000.

The Free French Division of this Ambulance Corps in Boston is headed by Albert Yves Bernard, Chairman, with headquarters in the Hotel Vendome.

Brookline Police Register Bicycles

Complete registration of bicycles in Brookline has been started by the local police department.

Owners are being notified when to bring their machines to police headquarters to be registered, and have a plate attached. The law requires that every bicycle carry a registration plate and a red reflector at least two inches in diameter and visible from the rear when in use. It also governs operation of machines, prohibiting riding on sidewalks, carrying more persons than designed for, and "hitching on" to other moving vehicles, and stipulates that riders must comply with traffic regulations.

Police Chief James W. Tonra is supervising the listing and registration of all the two-wheeled vehicles.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Reflected Glory," starring Gloria Swanson. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Rakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofieff
Processional of Bacchus from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin

"Schatz" ("Treasure") Waltzes from "The Gypsy Baron" ..... Strauss
Malagueña from "Andalusia" ..... Lecuona-Groté
United Service March ..... J. C. Stout
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Four Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Bad Time Story." Loretta Young and Fredric March. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"To the Shores of Tripoli." Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 12:50, 3:00, 5:45, 9:50. "The Remarkable Andrew." Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:30, 1:25, 5:20, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"My Gal Sal." Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce." Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 8:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Two Latins from Manhattan." Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 1:30, 4:40, 8. "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:40, 6, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"The Great Man's Lady." Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Secret Agent of Japan."

Preston Foster and Lynn Bari. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Miss Annie Rooney." Shirley Temple. 9:10, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. "In Old California." John Wayne. 10:50, 1:50, 4:55, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Twin Beds." Joan Bennett and George Brent. 9:20, 12:41, 3:52, 7:03, 10:14. "I Married an Angel." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:12, 2:23, 5:34, 8:45.

Paramount—"To the Shores of Tripoli." Maureen O'Hara and John Payne. 9:30, 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The Remarkable Andrew." Brian Donlevy and Ellen Drew. 11:05, 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Mississippi Gambler." Kent Taylor. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:55, 8:30. "Sergeant York." Gary Cooper. 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:45.

Scollay—"Miss Annie Rooney." Shirley Temple. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "In Old California." John Wayne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Menace of the Rising Sun." "A Tour by Clipper of the Pacific Battlefields." Lowell Thomas Travel-India. "Robert Mitchell's Boys' Choir." Spencer Tracy Tells You the History of the American Army. "The Assembly Line Production of War Planes," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Twin Beds." Joan Bennett and George Brent. 12:53, 4:10, 7:12, 10:23. "I Married an Angel." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 11:30 a. m., 2:41, 5:43, 8:54.

Telepix—"Pacific Frontiers." "Al Donahue and Orchestra." "Ring of Steel." "Icecapades." "Hollywood Snapshots." two cartoons and 30 minutes of the latest news. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"She's in the Army." Veda Ann Borg and Lyle Talbot. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsey. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—"Syncopation." Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Bedtime Story." Loretta Young. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"We Were Dancing." Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Syncopation." Adolphe Menjou. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 1:45, 8. Allston: "Suspicion." Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Canova and George Murphy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8. Regent: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." Bruce Cabot. "Young America." Jane Withers and William Tracy. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Lady Is Willing." Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." Bruce Cabot. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 6. "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 3:27, 9:37.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Bedtime Story." Loretta Young and Fredric March. "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien.
Brookline Village: "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt. 2, 5:03, 7:56. "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 3:32, 6:35, 9:38, 10:30.
Cleveland Circle: "We Were Dancing." Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. "True to the Army." Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "We Were Dancing." Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. "On the Sunnyside." Roddy McDowall. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young. 2 and 8.
University: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 2, 6:10, 9:20. "Whispering Ghosts." Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 1:35, 6:50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "Bullet Scars." Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Men of San Quentin." J. Anthony Hughes and George Breakston. "Young America." Robert Young. 2. Evening, 7:30-10.
Grove Hall—Strand: "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland. 2:30, 6:30. "All American Co-Ed." Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 1:35, 7:35.
Codman Square: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street." George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mr. V." Leslie Howard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 2, 5, 8.
Park: "Sleepytime Gal." Judy Canova. "Blue, White and Perfect." Lloyd Nolan and Helene Reynolds. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—Loring Hall: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." "Call Out the Marines." Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street." George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Remember Pearl Harbor." Fay McKenzie, Don Barry. "On the Sunny Side." Roddy McDowall and Jane Darwell. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Invaders." Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 8:15. "Cadets on Parade." Freddie Bartholomew. 7:40, 10:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Crooked Circle." Zasu Pitts and James Gleason. "Burma Convoy." Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "True to the Army." Judy Canova. 1:40, 4:45, 7:50. "In This Our Life." Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland. 3:01, 6:10, 9:17.
Maplewood: "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine." Dennis O'Keefe and Gloria Dickson. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Drums of the Congo." Stuart Irwin. 2, 7, 9:05. "We Were Dancing." Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas. 3:00, 8:15.

Strand: "Bedtime Story." Fredric March and Loretta Young. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Let's Get Tough," with the East Side Kids. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.
Co-Ed." Frances Langford. 1:45, 7:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "All American Co-Ed." Frances Langford. 1:45, 7:45. "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 2:15, 8:51.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "To Be or Not to Be." Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Fly by Night." Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Rio Rita." Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 8:15. "Nazi Agent." Conrad Veidt. 2:15, 6:40, 9:50.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Invaders." Leslie Howard, Lawrence Olivier, Raymond Massey. "Blondie's Blessed Event." Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Spoilers." Marlene Dietrich and Randolph Scott. "One Born Every Minute." Hugh Herbert and Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed." Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Spoilers." Marlene Dietrich and Randolph Scott. "Lady in Distress." Sally Gray and M. Redgrave. 2 and 8.
Strand — "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and John Wayne. "All American Co-Ed." F. Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

Saugus—Drive-In Theater: "They Meet Again." Jean Hersholt. "Big Shot." Ralph Byrd and Virginia Vale. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney and Dennis Morgan. "Niagara Falls." Lazu Pitts. 3 and 8.
Strand: "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 3 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Bedtime Story." Fredric March and Loretta Young. "Ghost of Frankenstein." Lon Chaney and Evelyn Ankers. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.
Broadway: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnny Weissmuller. "On the Sunny Side." Roddy McDowell. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camso: "Buck Bounds." Wallace Berry. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine." Dennis O'Keefe and Gloria Dickson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed." Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. "Tanks a Million." James Gleason. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman. "Two Yanks in Trinidad." Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. 2. Evenings 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Bullet Scars." Regis Toomey. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Shut My Big Mouth." Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

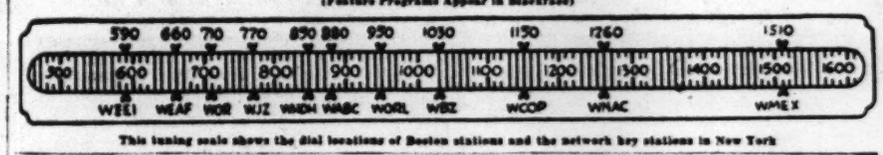
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Gentleman at Heart." Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Weekend for Three." Dennis O'Keefe and Jane Wyatt. "Girl's Town." Edith Fellows and Kenneth Howell. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Woman of the Year." Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 3:27, 8. "Target for Tonight." 1:27, 6:40, 10:02.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH—850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "David Harum" sk.	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Mary Marlin" sketch .	Mutual Goes Calling ...	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News comment	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins" sketch	Mutual Goes Calling ...	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Hollywood	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family	"Shady Valley Folks" sk.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Treas'y Star Parade	Southernaires quartet	"Right to Happiness" sk.	"Shady Valley Folks" sk.	"Price Control" Music
4:00 Alice Dixon Band	News Service	"Backstage Wife" sk.	Music: "Quartette"	Dance Matinee
4:15 Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:30 Living Art: Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: Music; Songs	Orchestra; Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Adv'n'tres of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol": sk	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports: Music
5:45 Don Bernie: music	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports: Defense
6:00 News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports: "Waltz Time"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sport reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": sketch ...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 G. Miller's Orch ...	"Mr. Keen": drama ...	News of the World ...	Date With a Dise ...	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 American Melody	Civic Production	Attuck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Program
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	H. V. Kaltenborn	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Is That So?" forum
8:00 Are You a Missing Heir?": drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Perfect Crime": drama; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch ...	Nelson Eddy, Songs
8:15	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch ...	"Electric Choir"
8:30 Share Your Birthday; Cecil Brown	"Ring for Dough": variety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Joseph Budy's Orchestra	"Price Control": music
8:45			Winner of Monday game	Romance in Music
9:00 Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	All-Star Servicemen's team	Variety Hour
9:15	Famous Jury Trials			Variety Hour
9:30 "Cheers From the Camps": variety	This Nation at War	Meredith Willson and John Nesbitt: music	Winner of Monday game; All-Star Servicemen's	Variety Hour
9:45	Nation at War: Jingles			Variety Hour
10:00 show	Lum 'n' Abner	"A Date With Judy" comedy serial	team	News reports
10:15 Cheers From Camps	America Marches On		Winner of Monday game; All-Star Servicemen's	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Talks	Morgan Beatty, News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch		WMEX Radio Party
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	team	WMEX Radio Party
11:00 News, Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	WMEX Radio Party
11:15 Kidoul; Harry Arnall	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	WMEX Radio Party
11:30 Ridoout; Master of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Talk; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 Recorded music	News Service	Music; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden talk; Music	
7:45 News; War Summary	Religious program: News	News	"Good Morning" talk	
8:00 News of the World	Adrian O'Brien: Music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15 Caroline Cabot	and Time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie" songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss, interviews	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
9:00 Priscilla Porteous	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Jane Eyre	The Breakfast Club	Punny Money Man	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Good Morning"	The Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital	"Your Morning Pickup
9:45 Harvey and Dell: sk	The Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson": sketch	BBC News; recorded	"War Time Buying"
10:15 American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Show"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	Betty Pierce: talk	"Help Mate": sketch	Choir Loft	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Voice of Uncle Sam"	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband": sk	Road of Life": sketch	New England Cupboard	String Ensemble
11:15 News: Music	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons" sk.	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Alice King, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Beake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister" sketch	Quiz Show	Judy and Jane	Orchestra; Soloists	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 Serial drama	Rev. MacHugh Hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Ma and Pa": sk	Summer Serenade	Harmony in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs": sk	Summer Serenade	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Joseph F. Timilty, talk	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Dance music	"Lonely Women" sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Victory program
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	John Kiley, organ
2:45 Pepp'r Young's Fam.	Fishermen's Program	Ryma recital	"Marching Along"	News report
3:00 David Harum: sk ..	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 H. Marble, News ..	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family	"Shady Valley Folks"	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 "United We Stand"	Entertainment in Army	"Right to Happiness" sketch		Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 "Swing Time"	News Service	"Backstage Wife": sk	Music: Concert Hall	Dance Matinee: record-
4:15 Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	Walter Compton, News	ings
4:30 Children Are People	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee: record-
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	ings
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Father; songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: record-
5:15 Free French Week	Adv'n'tres of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	ings
5:30 "Don Bernie: music	"Flying Patrol": drama	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports: Music	Sports: Music
5:45	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service; Talk
6:00 News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports: Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred

Citizens Show Capability in Taking Care of Local Needs in Civilian Defense

Tin Can Drive Gets Its Start In Local Area

Massachusetts ranks third among Eastern Seaboard States in the collection of scrap rubber and has received commendations from Washington, June C. Richdale, Chairman of the Associated Oil Industries of New England, announced today.

This is the latest development in New England's drive to salvage scrap rubber, fats and greases, and tin cans.

"In an 'all-out' four-day final drive," said Mr. Richdale, "the petroleum industries of Massachusetts will make a desperate effort to bring in every last pound of rubber that can be found. We are confident we either will hold or improve our place among the leaders."

The scrap rubber drive winds up on Friday in Boston, with City trucks scheduled to scour every street in the city to collect rubber for the filling stations. Residents were asked by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to leave any scrap rubber they have on the sidewalks in front of their offices, workshops, or homes before 8 o'clock Friday morning.

From Washington came the commendation of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator for War. Mr. Ickes said, in a letter to W. R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, "the oil crowd is doing a magnificent job and we are proud of all of you. Your efforts will command general public commendation, and should bring the petroleum industry an official appreciation of a task well performed in the public's interest."

The optimistic note of the Secretary's letter is in sharp contrast to the formerly pessimistic view he has expressed on the scrap rubber drive.

Earlier, Boston housewives were urged to salvage 2,351 tons of tin cans each month in addition to saving fats, greases and scrap rubber.

Boston is one of three Massachusetts areas in which the tin can salvage campaign has been organized. The other two are Springfield, and the Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill area.

Reclamation of tin cans can be 100 per cent successful, State Salvage Committee officials said. From the metals which originally went into them, a frsh new ton of cans can be made for every ton salvaged.

Housewives are asked to conduct this reclamation drive right alongside their savings of pan drippings and vegetable oils. Any conflict between the two—the fats and greases should be put into a tin which the housewife can surrender to her local market—will be ironed out later.

Although no schedule has as yet been announced, it is expected that collections will be made by city trucks twice a month beginning Aug. 1.

The local Office of War Information found an apt comparison for the use of tin cans in statistics of the last war, when an A. E. F. ate 9,000,000 pounds of food a day, much of which came from cans, as many a veteran will vouch. The OWI also vouched for the appetite of the 1942 military edition, revealing that a good soldier eats twice as much as the best civilian.

To get back to the salvage procedure, the OWI pointed out that 22 pounds of tin can be reclaimed from every long ton of tin cans. The rest of the ton is steel, vitally important in the war effort.

Need for the salvaged tin is stressed by the loss of Malaya, a prolific source of supply of the metal. Only 44 tons of the 100,000 used in the United States last year were produced in this country.

Egone

Festival Canceled but Classes Continue

Typical scenes at the Berkshire Music Center, which opened for its third six-week season today under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Due to the shortage of gasoline and rubber, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been canceled, but Dr. Koussevitzky himself has undertaken the entire financial responsibility for the Center this year in order that its work may go on. Upper picture: Group of students in front of the Chamber Music Hall listening to the class which is performing inside. Lower: Two students of the violin class going over their scores on the close-clipped lawn of "Tanglewood," headquarters of the school, which may be seen in the background.

Loopholes Plugged in New Gas Ration

New England's new gasoline rationing program, effective July 22, means not only a change in procedure but a change in thinking of thousands of motorists, Federal officials in Boston asserted today.

The makeshift, stopgap structure of the gasoline rationing program now in effect which induced an attitude in public and industry productive of chiseling and bootlegging in almost wholesale fashion, will be scrapped. Opposed to this, the motorist will find one of the most airtight set of regulations Washington has ever devised, according to Federal authorities who have studied the plan.

Based on equality to all, the new plan is looked upon as the probable channel for all rationing to come. From shoes to sealingwax, every commodity in which the Government finds it necessary to restrict civilian consumption for the duration may pass along the lines of the coupon book system now planned as the permanent method of distributing gasoline.

Recondition Itself

Strange as it may seem for an American people raised on democratic principles, the motoring public must recondition itself to equality, to an equal distribution and sharing of rationed commodities for himself, his neighbor, and even his politician friends.

Federal observers say the program lifts all pressure off dealers by requiring them to get a coupon for each unit of gasoline sold. Without the coupons, the dealer cannot replace his supply. Gasoline distributed without receipt of coupons can only be explained on his inventory by evaporation. There is no other excuse.

Black markets are eliminated. The new system hits everyone from the source of supply to the consumer.

Policing will be at a minimum if expectations of the authors of the program are upheld. Motorists holding themselves to a minimum of four gallons a unit will question closely the traveling done by neighbors or strangers if it is suspected of exceeding ordinary demands. This is not a tattle-tale attitude, according to Federal officials. "Citizens do not hesitate to inform police when a crime is committed; violation of rationing regulations is just as criminal, just as venal, if not more so with our Country at war," an observer contended.

Home Rule Discussed

Decentralization of power into the hands of local authorities—the "home rule" well-discussed among a large New England element—is advanced by the new program. Local boards, aware of the individual needs of their neighbors and residents of their community, will decide applications for additional supplies. That such handling of local affairs is successful is readily seen in the greatest possible example, the registration and draft for selective service.

The power of the local boards is almost absolute. They can call on anyone for investigatory work, the police, the State Registry of Motor Vehicles, the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Board powers include suspension of coupon books, calling violators or suspected violators before it for questioning, revocation of all rationing certificates.

Their power is based on the premise that the coupon book issued to a citizen is the property of the Government. And they can send the troops out to get it back if necessary. After that, the natural channel is to the Federal courts for prosecution.

Teeth in It

Sharp teeth await the unwary person who attempts to get a little more than he deserves. Penalties include a $10,000 fine and up to 10 years in jail or both for falsification.

The entire program means a reconditioning of the conscious thinking of many a citizen hitherto accustomed to driving into his neighborhood filling station and filling up without even displaying a ration card. From the date the new program becomes effective, he must abide by rules. Shame or the handicapped force of public opinion will not be his only policeman.

"The maxim that 'laws are made to be broken' is going to take a terrific licking," a price official in Boston said after studying the program. "It will take a conspiracy running from the consumer right through to suppliers of commodities and including government agents to evade the new law."

King Is Appointed As Quartermaster

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Corps Area, announced today the appointment of Col. George A. King, Quartermaster at Camp Edwards since that post opened in 1940, as Quartermaster of the First Corps Area.

Colonel King, who succeeds Col. James J. Byrom, transferred to a new post, is a native of Greenville, S. C., and was graduated from The Citadel in 1914. He served with the Ninth Cavalry in the Philippines during World War I, and has been attached to the Quartermaster Corps since 1931 except for a five-year period from 1935 to 1940 when he returned to the Cavalry.

It was also announced that Lieut. Col. Bernard E. McKeever, procurement Officer at the Boston Quartermaster Depot, has been ordered to Washington for temporary duty.

Providence Firm Breaks Production Mark July 4

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Navy Ordnance Chief, congratulated management and employees of the Textile Finishing Machinery Company, Providence, R. I., for celebrating July 4 by breaking the firm's previous daily production record by 30 per cent.

Postwar Value In Such Work Is Forecast

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7—Civilian defense activities may be even more important after the war than they are today, because they have revived in local communities the good-neighborliness and co-operation which is a foundation stone of true democracy. So it is being said at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, in session this week at Wellesley College.

In introducing this idea, Dr. J. Martin Klotsche of State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, stressed that fact that in civilian defense set-ups citizens have shown that they are capable of taking care of many local needs without "leaving it to the government."

Admitting that a recent poll has shown that the highest proportion of volunteer defense workers appear to be drawn from the higher income brackets, and that there are some indications that those with social ambitions see in defense work an avenue of advance along those lines, Dr. Klotsche declared that, by and large, defense work is having an immense effect in reviving the idea of community co-operation.

Many Opportunities

"The nation's war efforts," he said, "offer many opportunities of proving the value of relating leisure to the common social effort."

If these efforts can be continued after the war along the lines of consumer progress, lessening of delinquency, improvement of health, and so on, they may play a very important part in fitting America to lead in establishing a democratic world order. By helping the United States to put its own house in order, they make it more easily possible for it to do its part in putting the world house in order.

Dr. Klotsche also emphasized the fact that the basis of democracy is the dignity of man—as stated many times by Walt Whitman, some of which he quoted.

And in line with this thought, he introduced yesterday the subject of racial equality of opportunity—a subject which stirred up some very animated debate at the institute. Since its membership includes some well-informed men and women from the southern states, no observations upon the lot of Negroes, as well as of sharecroppers, in poll-tax States have been allowed to pass without comment.

Ironed Out

In the same way that differences in viewpoint between members of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have been ironed out by free discussion at the Institute, so have conflicting views on Southern conditions—often stated with a certain warmth of feeling at first—been harmonized.

It is another example of the unique value of the Institute's cross-section membership—thanks to many scholarships. For one generalization after another has been promptly clarified by facts, and personal experiences, offered by people living in the midst of the conditions discussed.

Southern members are inclined to discount the agitation over poll-tax reform. They insist that this alone will not truly enfranchise Negroes and impoverished whites in many sections where memories of the post-Civil War carpet-bagger regime still linger to such an extent that other forms of pressure would most likely keep Negroes from the polls, it was said.

Educating Negroes

Much has been said at the Institute so far about the prime necessity of educating Southern Negroes—share-croppers and other underprivileged groups—so that they will want to vote, because they know what issues are involved. It has been agreed, too, that "enlightenment" of general opinion in poll-tax States—rather than any attempt at legal compulsion—is the basic need.

The importance of clearing up racial issues within the United States in preparation for American leadership in establishing a better postwar world order is being given much attention. One speaker, for example, has pointed out that the majority of people in the world are not white. He added that a demonstration of unity between the nine-tenths of the United States population which is white and the one-tenth which is Negro might do much to win the deeper sympathy of other races in other parts of the world.

The present situation, members agree, is very fluid. There are opportunities, in the stress of war needs, to overthrow many long-outworn prejudices and traditions, and to found democracy's strength on still firmer and more consistent foundations.

By a Staff Photographer

Labor Workers Join in Social Progress Institute at Wellesley

Left to right: Van Alan Clark, research worker; Joseph Donovan, Chemical Workers Union; Francis F. Carmichael, Legislative Agent, Massachusetts State C. I. O. John J. O'Connell, President, Ford Local 901 and Prof. Paul Pigors, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Industrial Relations Associates, Inc.

Boston Man Gets 88 Miles to the Gallon

Continued from Page 1

line allowance that will cut the average motorist down to less than 3,000 miles a year.

25 Miles an Hour

Of course, the Shell research expert will not drive faster than 25 miles an hour. He won't leave his car parked in the sun where the gas will evaporate. He'll see to it that his spark plugs are sound (faulty spark plugs can waste 10 per cent of the gas). And Mr. Greenfields will keep his tires inflated to the point where they bounce rather than create suction and drag against the pavements and hold back the wheels.

The old, basic rule about physical things being hard to move always works in reverse . . . the objects are equally hard to stop. So, experienced gas and tire conservers like Mr. Greenfields do not go roaring off in first gear, then into second and high with the throttle wide open. And they approach obstacles like traffic lights gradually, for every time the car comes to a quick, braking stop, power leaps into the carburetor and cylinders that the engine never gets to use. Quick stops and starts likewise leave on the road a trail of black rubber stains that were once part of those precious tires.

All right . . . Is there any established rule for starting? Sure there is, says Mr. Greenfields, and here it is: "Use first gear only to get the wheels moving, then shift into second and move into third at 15 miles an hour. But don't force the engine before it has had time to warm up. Drive with the head and not the foot," Mr. Greenfields advises.

And that automatic choke . . . it's a glutton for gas and can very well be disconnected, he pointed out. It's convenient to have an automatic choke with plenty of gas . . . but it takes mileage out of that rationing card like nobody's business. And if you have a hand choke, Mr. Greenfields stated, and leave it pulled out after the car has left the garage, you can burn up three miles' worth of gas power in the first mile.

Feel of the Car

But Mr. Greenfields is not only a professional driver . . he is a research expert and engineer. Hence he has a fee lof the car that average motorists acquire only through careful study. He knows how to coast safely and where to turn off the engine at the crown of a hill to save the most gas. He knows when the brakes are dragging even slightly and when the carburetor jets are clogged enough to impede the motion of the car. Every driver should not attempt to drive on smooth tires. But if done skillfully at slow speeds, smooth tires will add considerably to gasoline mileage, said the expert. Treads create a dragging suction on the road which is "a must" at fast speeds.

While few motorists can expect to work the miracles that Mr. Greenfields did with his car and engine, many of his tricks are of practical, everyday use. Leaky valves or a cylinder gasket that is too thick uses six per cent more gasoline than when the compression is efficient. A car that contains heavier oils than are necessary for economical driving wastes one mile's worth of gas for every 20 that is driven. Keeping the spark plugs clean may seem a tedious chore, but this practice will add miles to rationed travel.

Technically speaking, the all important factor in gaining mileage is engine heat. The nearer the water in the cooling system can be brought to boiling, without actually boiling, the better the engine combustion and hence the more mileage from the gasoline. Knowing this, Mr. Greenfields insulated the engine, manifold and carburetor to use more of the heat generated by the engine. Heat control was based upon the factor of fixed, slow speeds. Faster speeds would have overheated the engine.

But thorough as the Shell engineer was in getting his car in shape for the record mileage, he admits that it was the way he drove that counted for most of the added miles. His speeds seldom exceeded 20 miles an hour and the average was 15 for the entire run.

You would think that 88 miles a gallon was all that Mr. Greenfields would care to get out of his De Soto. But next year, he said, if the war does not halt his studious research . . . "I will get 110 miles to the gallon."

Survivors of Freighter Landed at Mexican Port

MEXICO, D. F., July 7 (AP)—The Army General Staff, which earlier yesterday had announced the torpedoing of the Mexican ship Cernicalo, corrected its announcement late last night to say that 19 survivors of the Norwegian freighter Cadmus had been landed at the small coastal town of Tecolutla.

The Cadmus was torpedoed six days ago. The Cernicalo is at anchor in a Gulf Coast harbor.

Rush of Women for Air Wardens Goes On

Registration of women as daytime air-raid wardens gained momentum today as hundreds of housewives, stenographers, maids and their mistresses joined the patriotic processions that streamed to some 20 enlistment centers throughout the city.

Boston Committee on Public Safety officials hasten to explain, however, that in spite of the patriotic alacrity with which women are responding to this call for essential civilian defense duty, many more are needed to swell the ranks to 6,000—the number required to cover the city adequately during the daytime when men are away from their home posts.

Women already trained in air raid precaution work will be immediately assigned to key positions, while those without instruction will receive it promptly at special centers where classes will be held.

Those who wish to offer their services and will be available for call in their sectors any time between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., may register at the following centers:

Boston Committee on Public Safety, 8 Park street; Civilian Defense Center, 367 Washington street; Blossom Street Health Unit, Roxbury; South Boston Health Unit; East Boston Health Unit on Paris street and on Marginal street; Grove Hall Savings Bank; Dorchester Municipal building; 443 Washington street, Dorchester; 329 Center street, Dorchester; 746 Center street, Jamaica Plain; Brighton Public Library; Bunker Hill Girls' Club, Charlestown; Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown; home of Mrs. J. S. Leard, 1896 Center street, West Roxbury; Codman Square Library, Dorchester; Boston Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington avenue; Y. W. C. A., Clarendon street and the Hyde Park Savings Bank.

Open for evening registration are centers at the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., and Bunker Hill Girls' Club.

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Nazis Battle Way Across Don River

Continued from Page 1

that one advancing tank division destroyed 61 Soviet tanks and that "enemy counterattacks have been defeated."

Nazi planes ranging far behind the Russian lines were declared to have dealt shattering blows to Red Army supply lines.

The High Command said the Russians were thrown from their positions "on a broad front" in the Rzhev area, 120 miles northwest of Moscow.

Rzhev, to which the Germans clung throughout the winter, is the closest point to Moscow now held by the Nazis.

The action on a broad front there was thought to mean the beginning of a gigantic pincers movement aimed at Moscow, with the Nazis ultimately wheeling northward from the Voronezh area.

The communqué said the Russians started an offensive of their own above Orel, in the second about midway between Moscow and Kharkov, and counterattacking Germans knocked out 22 Soviet tanks. Hard fighting was reported still in progress there.

Moscow dispatches said that German mechanized divisions battled realigned Soviet troops before Voronezh, at the approximate junction of Southern and Central Red Armies, and a dispatch from the city said "conditions here are extremely hard."

German Forces Press Over Important River

A dispatch to the Army newspaper Red Star said the enemy laid pontoon bridges, repaired damaged spans, and sent barges and boats swarming at several points to the east bank of "an important water line" (apparently the Don) under the cover of bombardments by artillery and aerial squadrons.

The Upper Don, a major objective on the push from Kursk, lies about 50 miles beyond the point of the Germans' greatest advance across the region in 1941 campaigns.

Soviet tanks were ranged along the east bank of the German-forced water line and were reported throwing back successive waves of Nazis attempting further crossings.

This indicated the Germans had failed in initial efforts to penetrate Russian defenses in depth.

On the opposite, or western shore, tanks and troop-laden German trucks were backed up for some distance awaiting a chance to cross, and Red Air Force bombers were blasting them in unending waves while Soviet fighters were in constant clashes with Nazi fighters.

Russian troops were reported to have fallen back toward Voronezh in good order and removed the menace of Nazi flank attacks.

Russian dispatches said the Germans were concentrating their greatest efforts at the water line, attacking incessantly with planes, tanks, and infantry.

Fresh Nazi Divisions Rushed Into Conflict

Fresh divisions, including the 88th German Infantry, were moved into the battle after being rushed from another sector, increasing to 12 the total number of divisions and to almost 200,000 the number of Nazi troops in the drive, the Russians said.

The Red Army, nevertheless, was said to be defending the water line stubbornly, liquidating small enemy mobile groups which reached the east bank.

Thousands of other Germans were killed, the Russians said, and a dispatch from the front declared six trains totaling 247 cars, each crowded with wounded, had been seen moving to the German rear. Hundreds of Nazi tanks, planes, and guns were declared battered out of action.

Fighting by day and by night, the Russians keep "wearing down the Germans and destroying their war equipment," it was announced, and a half-dozen engagements cost the invaders 3,550 slain.

Meanwhile, the German-controlled Paris radio said: "The Germans are advancing from Voronezh in the direction of Povorino," an important Russian rail junction 140 miles east of Voronezh.

Nazis Cut Garrisons To Bone in Belgium

By the Associated Press

New York, July 7

German garrisons in Occupied Belgium have been reduced from hundreds of thousands of soldiers to about 20,000, most of whom are unfit for active service, the Moscow radio said last night in a broadcast heard by CBS.

"The Nazi units now left in Belgium are said to consist of troops unfit for active service and are made up in the main of soldiers with serious physical defects," CBS quoted the Russian broadcast as saying.

Egypt:

Nazis Withdraw Flank in South

Under continued pressure on the ground and heavy attack from the air, the Axis invaders of Egypt have drawn back westward on their southern flank in the battle area of El Alamein, a British communiqué disclosed today.

Several small enemy columns were engaged and dispersed, the British announced, but the principal land activity was cannonading on both sides.

Aloft, American and British heavy bombers by daylight set fires and hit shipping at Bengasi, principal Axis supply port deep in Libya, and British air raids just behind the lines spread fire and confusion among the enemy.

The main Allied blows appeared to be these widespread air attacks.

The fact the Germans and Italians were pulling back their southern flank despite absence of any great land fighting indicated a fear of being outflanked.

A British military commentator in London said the line once straight north and south, now was bent like a fish hook and that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel appeared more reluctant to join action as his communications came more into danger.

While the enemy struck at the Nile Delta area, 65 to 70 miles eastward, with an overnight air raid described as "full-scale," Allied aircraft bombed and strafed areas about El Daba and between Matruh and Tobruk.

The British, nevertheless, were under no illusion that the threat to Egypt and their Alexandria naval base was erased.

British Concede Rommel Is Strong

Although a steady stream of troops, tanks, and guns was moving up to strengthen the British, they conceded that Marshal Rommel's position was strong and that he probably was receiving reinforcements also.

The heaviest British ground blows thus far in the attempt to clinch the initiative have been struck by artillery. Big guns, rumbling almost constantly for 48 hours, have knocked out numbers of German tanks.

A night assault, in which the British took an Axis strong point between El Alamein and a ridge to the south, was Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's most important gain to be reported in the comeback effort.

Britain's Commander in Chief, now in active command at the front, is facing almost all of Marshal Rommel's North African forces concentrated in an area running about 12 miles inland from the El Alamein region and roughly 12 miles to the west.

Both sides are spent after almost six weeks of ceaseless battle in the tiring dry heat of the desert and it is too early yet to say whether the British have the strength left to try for a knockout.

Accounts from the Axis side indicated that the British, at least temporarily, were winning the race to mass the greater strength of men and arms on the critical El Alamein line.

Berlin dispatches said little of the offensive. Repeated British tank attacks in the El Alamein battlezone have been repulsed, the High Command reported.

The German account was one of purely defensive operations on the land front. The communiqué made no mention of further attacks by Marshal Rommel's far-extended striking force.

A German submarine was said to have attacked a convoy in the Eastern Mediterranean, sinking a 1,500-ton steamer.

Attack on Convoy:

Nazis Says Cruiser, 28 Freighters Sunk

The Germans today claimed the sinking of an American heavy cruiser and 28 merchantmen out of a convoy in Arctic waters between Spitsbergen and the Norwegian North Cape.

There was no confirmation of the German claim from any other source. In the last previous big Arctic convoy battle the Germans said they sank 18 Allied ships, when actually six were sunk.

A special announcement from Hitler's headquarters said the convoy consisted of 38 merchant ships carrying planes, tanks, ammunition, and food supplies bound for Archangel with a heavy escort of Allied warships.

The attacks upon the convoy started on July 2 in Arctic waters 300 to 400 miles off the North Norwegian coast. The convoy escort was said by the Germans to have included battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and corvettes.

"In close co-operation, German submarines and air formations sank a heavy American cruiser and 19 merchantmen totaling 122,000 tons," the announcement said. "Submarines sank nine ships totaling 70,400, making a grand total of 28 ships of 192,400 tons.

"The remaining vessels were dispersed. The battle still is going on.

"German Red Cross planes rescued a number of American sailors."

Meanwhile a joint communiqué of the British Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security said: "A small number of enemy aircraft were over the northeast coast of England for about an hour last night. Bombs were dropped at several places, but casualties were few and the damage was nowhere extensive.

An Air Ministry communiqué said: "Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters."

American Tanks:

Fight With British In African Desert

A token force of American tank soldiers met and defeated German panzer units in a Libyan desert skirmish June 12 and was believed to be engaged alongside British troops in the Battle of Egypt.

The War Department announced the tank encounter in a communiqué Monday night. Dispatches from Cairo credited the American force with knocking out at least nine German tanks without suffering casualities itself in the battle between Knightsbridge and Acroma the day before the German ambush of the British armored force on June 13.

The Americans left their tanks at Tobruk and got out of that contested port just before the Germans went in. Cairo advices said they were to have returned to America to apply lessons learned in the desert, but because of the German advance they were orderd to stay and join in the fight to save Egypt.

The American tank crews went to Africa under command of Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge (Senator Lodge of Massachusetts), who returned to Washington.

South Pacific:

Japanese Planes Are Driven Back

Twenty Japanese bombers, in the second large raid on Port Moresby, New Guinea, in two days, were intercepted, and prevented from doing any damage, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said today.

The Japanese attacked the town Sunday with 33 planes but caused no damage.

Allied air units, meanwhile, made a light attack on Tulagi, in the Florida Islands, the communiqué said.

I. L. O. Foresees Food Control In Postwar Britain

MONTREAL, July 7 (AP)—Food control in Great Britain probably will be continued, at least partially, after the war, said a study on this subject issued last night by the International Labor Office.

The 187-page publication, after reviewing Britain's wartime food control program, concluded that at least two parts of the program would become permanent—the "free and cheap" milk scheme and communal feeding.

"There seems little doubt," the publication said, "that the milk scheme will remain as a permanent part of British social policy, and already many are urging that its scope be extended.

"The extension of communal meals, especially in the schools, in the factories and in the mines, has provided for decent mid-day meal facilities that will not be scrapped when the war is over."

Japanese-Americans Train in U. S. Army

HONOLULU, July 7 (AP)—Army headquarters said that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have been mustered into the Army in the last two years have been sent to the mainland and are in training at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis., preparing for action on one of the many battlefronts.

Army authorities said they would be assigned to combat duty elsewhere because the physical similarity between these troops and men of the Japanese Army would constitute a military hazard in case of contact in the Pacific area.

Officers added that these Japanese-Americans had established an enviable record for efficiency and devotion to duty and that their conduct before, during and since Pearl Harbor had been exemplary.

U.S. Army Air Chief for Europe

© Harris & Ewing

Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz

U. S. Army Air Arm in Europe Put Under Spaatz's Command

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, who in 1929 made aviation history as commander of the Army endurance plane, "Question Mark," has been appointed Commander in Chief of the United States Army air forces in the European theater of war, it was announced today.

As his first public act in his new post, General Spaatz today awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses to three members of one of the American bomber crews who participated in the first United States air raid on German-held Western Europe, July 4.

General Spaatz himself wears both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross, the former for bringing down two German planes during the St. Mihiel offensive in the first world war and the latter for piloting the "Question Mark" to its then record continuous flight of 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds over Los Angeles in January, 1929.

The commander has been in England since June, preparing the ground work for the American bombing against Germany. He is a native of Boyertown, Pa.

From Chief of the Plans Division of the Air Forces he was elevated to Chief of the Air Staff and assistant to the Chief of the Air Forces last year. He is married and has three daughters.

Recipients of DFC

The men to whom he awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross today were:

Second Lieut. Randall M. Dorton, Jr., of Long Beach, Calif.; Sergeant Robert L. Golay of Fredonia, Kan., and Sergeant Bennie B. Cunningham of Tupelo, Miss.

Capt. Charles C. Kegelman, El Reno, Okla., was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross immediately following the raid on the Netherlands, having brought his badly-damaged plane home on one engine after striking the ground when hit by German gunfire.

General Spaatz, who has been assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, also announced that members of the two American-operated planes missing from the July 4 raid were:

Second Lieut. Frederick Loehrl of Seattle, Wash.,

Second Lieut. Marshall Draper of Beverley Hills, Calif.,

Sergeant James W. Wright of Stockton, Calif.,

Sergeant Robert Whitham of Centralia, Wash., members of one crew;

Second Lieut. William C. Lynn of Los Angeles,

Second Lieut. Boyd Grand of Louisiana,

Sergeant William Murphy of Baltimore, Md., and

Sergeant Charles Kramarewicz of Norwich, Conn., members of the other crew.

Plane Shot Down

The first plane was shot down by antiaircraft fire and was seen to crash, said the headquarters announcement, while the second "probably met the same fate."

Members of the three other United States air crews returning safely besides that of Captain Kegelman's plane, were:

Capt. William Odell of Mansfield, Ohio; Lieuts. Leslie Birleson of Muskegon, Mich., and Earl Thompson of Canaan, N. H.

Lieuts. Leo Hawel of Seattle, Wash., and Frank Donally of Jersey City, N. J.; Sergeants Earl McGinnis of Foss, Okla. and Thomas Andrews of Newport, R. I.

Capt. Martin P. Crabtree of Decatur, Texas; Lieut. Jerome M. Notowitz of St. Louis, Mo.; Sergeants Chester Davis of Tucson, Ariz., and William A. Lang of Spokane, Wash.

Unity of Allied Command

Continued from Page 1

British since General Wavell first assembled his forces around Cairo at the opening of the war.

Defense Was Watchword

However, the British Middle Eastern forces had been organized primarily for defense and Mr. Churchill was able to explain that he had insufficient men or matériel to assign to this North African task to ensure its fulfilment. The British Prime Minister in this and other respects has shown himself considerably influenced by the so-called quantitative method—the assumption that the taking of any military objective can be brought about by assigning the requisite number of men and machines to carry out the job.

Unfortunately, both Germans and Japanese have repeatedly stultified this theory.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had fewer men than the British Eighth Army at Tobruk. The Japanese conquered Burma with 50,000 men and used less than 750,000 for their conquests in the Southern Pacific. General Wavell in his belated advance in 1940 discovered that 40,000 men were sufficient to rout Gen. Rudolfo Graziani's forces several times their number.

Fourteen centuries ago the great Belisarius of the Eastern Empire defeated the Vandal hosts in North Africa and then overthrew the Gothic king of Italy, all with only 15,000 men. In all ages the resourcefulness of the commander has replaced large quantities of men and matériel.

Nazi Leaders Resourceful

The United Nations today are faced with commanders who are not only resourceful, but are working on plans of long and careful preparation. The Germans, anticipating the need of protecting Marshal Rommel's Mediterranean flank in the present attack, have incessantly bombed Malta, regardless of heavy losses in planes; in 1941, for the same purpose, they took the island of Crete at a sacrifice of about 17,000 men and more than 300 planes, while they planted Axis troops on Greek islands around the Aegean and Ionian seas.

To meet such elaborate preparation the British commanders have yet to show a corresponding mixture of planning and daring. Nor can this lack be remedied by unity of command. It is a matter of each nation finding the most competent and resourceful military leaders available and discarding without delay outdated tactics that no longer apply.

In any event the situation that made a united command under Marshal Ferdinand Foch so necessary in 1918 is not that of today. Then, the Allies were mainly strung out along a single front in the West and there was an urgent need of moving French, Belgian or British reinforcements to any point of the line. Today the 26 nations of the United Nations coalition are widely separated on the Mediterranean, the Pacific, the Atlantic, Russian and Chinese Fronts.

Joint Planning Essential

It is essential that the strategy on the respective fronts should be harmonized by joint planning. Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, in calling for a vote of censure on the Churchill Government in this week's debate, urged that such joint planning cannot be effective without a supreme allied commander vested with powers to direct supplies and reinforcements to a given point. Some tightening up of the unity in this respect is not unlikely.

But so long as the respective fronts remain so widely separated as they are at present it may be found advisable to allow the leaders on each to carry on as they are. With the unifying work of the permanent "super-command" of Anglo-American war chiefs and others working in Washington on questions of strategy and allocation of supplies to the various allies, the work of joint planning is making good progress.

Beyond this august body the democratic nations must depend very considerably on unity among the air, land and sea forces of each country—which in some cases is still in an elementary condition—and in the final instance on the competence of the leadership.

Allies and Axis Rush Tanks To Mideast

Continued from Page 1

men has been previously concerned with the construction of tanks.

However, quantitatively a big production job has been done here since the days immediately following Dunkirk, when Britain's entire tank resources amounted to 200 light tanks and 50 infantry tanks.

Qualitatively the products still in use pending replacement with later models have suffered because tank development here has inevitably been slowed up by the need for producing every possible vehicle with the utmost speed, dispatching it to one of the various fronts to which the Axis compelled the British to disperse their always insufficient resources.

Equal in Firing Range

Some of the best news in relation to forthcoming Egyptian operations is that numbers of the tanks on the way to Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck will be equal in firing range to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's best.

Six-pounder guns, first ordered by the War Office in September, 1940, are now being turned out from the factories at the rate of several hundred a month.

They are showing up in even greater numbers on the battlefields and a far more powerful specialized antitank weapon is promised the troops before long.

The inside story of initial delay in producing this six-pounder illustrates the difficulties in preparing for a war after the fighting has started. For although when the first order was placed it was suggested that a certain new factory should be given over to making six-pounders it was declared that such arrangement would cost the country 1,200 two-pounders in the time taken to make the first 100 six-pounders.

This led to decision that the six-pounders must come from new plants so that essential quantitative development of weapons for the defenses of Britain should not be checked.

Needed Also for Defense

When these anti-invasion products had been shipped overseas for the defense of Egypt the situation inevitably arose in which the British were obliged to fight in the wide-open desert with weapons designed primarily for use in an enclosed English countryside where, as some of the keenest tank commanders have told me, the quick-firing two-pounder is a very valuable weapon indeed.

Defensively tanks with two-pounders have often given a good account of themselves in the desert. They are more mobile than the heavier ones; they shoot quicker and by fast maneuvering they can get "hull-down" to present a small target while holding their own fire until the enemy is within close range.

But to do this they have to be handled with extreme skill, and sustained operations of this kind place an enormous strain on commanders.

That is held to be one reason why the British position cracked up so suddenly June 13 and why the British were too worn out to cope with Marshal Rommel's counterattack once the enemy's army began to come through in force against Bir Hacheim, Gazala, and Tobruk.

Now on both sides there is a comparative lull for reinforcements to come up, it seems, and the anticipation here is that Marshal Rommel will adhere to orthodox German tank strategy of regrouping prior to testing his enemy's arrangement in depth so that his power of attack doesn't become jeopardized by an unascertained opposition moving in from his flanks the way General Auchinleck's men have been seeking to do.

War Production Speeds Pace As It Enters Advanced Phase

Continued from Page 1

ous of the broad powers now exercised by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Batt will decide questions which may now be decided only by Mr. Nelson and will sign orders binding on the rest of the war officials. In order to do this Mr. Batt will relinquish to Mr. Knowlson his present jobs as Chairman of the Requirements Committee and Chairman of the combined Anglo-American Raw Materials Board.

Mr. Eberstadt will take over many of the functions now handled by Mr. Knowlson as Chief of the Division of Industry Operations and will share in policy making for operating officials in the Board in charge of construction, aircraft, shipbuilding and perhaps financing, priorities and little business aid.

Mr. Knowlson's new duties as deputy will apparently include the important functions of programming and scheduling. He will allocate between different industries and between different concerns within those industries the raw materials which they will need to expedite production programs. Production plans will be made in close touch with the Joint Stategy Board through the combined Production and Resources Board.

The reorganization is expected to lead to stricter control over the assignment of preference ratings to war orders by Army and Navy officials and is certain to mark the clear dominance of the WPB over the armed services in the over-all control of the flow of critical materials.

The function of the Army and Navy Munitions Board had been to settle priority disputes as between the two armed services. Its absorption by the WPB, together with the supplementing of the priority system by a new system of three-month allocations of material to be administered by WPB, apparently removes from Army and Navy procurement officers much of their priority power.

Goes Into Manpower

But the problem of shortages does not end with raw materials. It extends to industrial manpower and Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission listed labor shortages in 138 occupations essential to defense production.

The principal shortages developed in the metal working and industrial machinery trades and in occupations vital to shipbuilding, aircraft, and tool and ordnance manufacture.

As an illustration of demand over labor supply, Mr. McNutt cited the ratio of demand to each available worker in a dozen occupations as follows:

Plate hanger (shipbuilder)	62
Ship and boat building assembler	94
Toolmaker	34
Skin man (aircraft)	48
Cranerigger	22
Boring mill operator	16
Internal grinder operator	15
Tool designer	15
Diemaker	14
Skeleton assembler (aircraft)	14
Metal chipper (shipbuilding)	11
Finish boat painter	10

Nearly 875,000 workers, it is estimated, will be hired in August.

The WPB reports that the distilling industry is making rapid progress in converting its facilities to the production of alcohol for war.

Various distillers are making experiments with wooden stills and with stills made of other noncritical materials to aid the conversion program, according to John B. Smiley, Chief of the Beverages and Alcohol branch.

Mr. Smiley emphasizes that conversion of the distilleries to war production will enable the Government to meet the huge demands for industrial alcohol without using scarce materials to build new plants.

Dutch Firms Taken Under Nazi Rule

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Three of the most important Dutch corporations operating in the Netherlands Indies, with combined resources of $100,000,000, have been seized by the Germans and placed under the control of Nazi commissars, the Dutch news agency Aneta said yesterday.

The corporations are the Amsterdam Trading Company, the Deli Maatschappij and the Deli Batavia Rubber Company. These enterprises were seized first because of their size and importance, Aneta said, but the agency added that the remaining colonial companies with offices in the Netherlands are likely soon to meet the same fate.

Norwegian Hospitals Filled With Germans

BERN, Switzerland, July 7 (AP)—Almost all hospitals in Norway have been filled with thousands of German soldiers wounded on the Russian Front, the Stockholm correspondent of the Basel newspaper National Zeitung said last night.

Occupation authorities have allotted some schools for civilian cases, the dispatch said, but Germans also are using schools and apartments.

The Norwegian press announced that no new civilians could be accepted before the end of July because of "the requisition of hospitals by the German military." Lack of supplies was reported, although the Germans were importing some.

Turkey's Status Same: Hopes British Hold

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 7 delayed (AP)—The newspaper Askam said July 3, "There shall be no change in the course Turkey has followed up to now" as a result of British reverses in Egypt but voiced Turkey's "critical displeasure" over "the clumsiness of the desert battle."

The editorial was written by Necmiddin Sadak, deputy in the National Assembly and closely connected with the Foreign Office.

"If this clumsiness causes unhappiness among us the reason goes beyond the mere thought of being cut off from our main supply route. The real reason for our displeasure is a reason lying closer to Britain than to us," it said.

This was interpreted as meaning Turkey had hoped to see Britain hold her Middle East position.

Czech Air Ace Gets Bar Added to Medal

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Flight Lieut. Charles Kuttelwascher, the RAF's Czech night fighter ace who specializes in hovering over German airdromes in Occupied France and Belgium and shooting down returning German bombers, was awarded a bar today for the Distinguished Flying Officer's Medal he received five weeks ago.

Since then, it was disclosed, he has shot down 12 more unwary Germans, bringing his total to 22.

New African Homes For 10,000 Poles

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 7—The British radio reports that 10,000 Polish women and children, the families of General Sikorski's Polish troops serving in the Middle East, are to be evacuated to Tanganyika and Uganda in Africa.

The Polish women and children are at present in Persia and the BBC said that some of them have experienced great hardships. Camps will be built for them in their new homes which will become small Polish townships.

U. S. Weighing Naval Action For Showdown in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

in the United States' direction or have furthered the strength of an already existent American superority.

It also should be remembered that other Pacific powers have succeeded in inflicting losses on the Japanese. This is particularly true as regards submarines lost off the eastern coast of Australia.

Japanese Losses

Certain Japanese losses, as tabulated from official American communiques: 6 aircraft carriers, 1 battleship, 13 cruisers, 25 destroyers, 7 submarines, 25 transports, and 46 auxiliaries.

Probable Japanese losses are put at 2 aircraft carriers, 1 battleship, 3 cruisers, 7 destroyers, 5 transports, and 10 auxiliaries.

Japanese vessels which are known to have been damaged, some of them severely, are listed as 4 aircraft carriers, 4 battleships, 35 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 1 submarine, 11 transports, and 24 auxiliaries. It is, of course, possible that some of the ships listed as damaged may have been hit once, been repaired, and hit again, thus counting as two ships instead of as one.

The grand total of Japanese ships reported as sunk, probably sunk, or damaged is put at 247, as against 40 for the United States. It is probable, however, that the American list of damaged ships is not quite complete, since the full roster of ships damaged at Pearl Harbor never has been made public.

American Craft Sunk

The American naval craft listed as sunk includes 1 aircraft carrier (the Langley is not included in this list, since it was a seaplane tender and consequently fell into the auxiliary category), 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 10 destroyers, 3 submarines, and 15 auxiliaries. Not a single United States transport has been lost in the Pacific.

Damaged American ships include one aircraft carrier (in the Midway Island Battle), one battleship (the Oklahoma at Pearl Harbor), two cruisers, four destroyers, and one auxiliary.

The tabulation as of today shows that 54 combattant Japanese vessels have been lost through American Pacific action in seven months as against but 16 United States vessels.

The high estimate of Japanese manpower losses stems from the fact that in losing 125 ships, many of them in the midst of terrific aerial bombardment, the enemy could not have been in a position to save them. If one figures that each Japanese transport carried from 2,000 to 3,000 men—and many of them undoubtedly carried more—the loss of 25 transports would jeopardize from 50,000 to 75,000 troops.

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French Workers Aloof on Labor Call to Germany

Laval's campaign fails to evoke enthusiasm, despite promises of almost everything—The main bait is offer of the return of war prisoners to their families in France—Many factories closed.

LONDON, July 7 (ONA)—Unwilling foreign workers imported into Germany are eating more food than the value of the goods they produce, several well-known German economists have warned the Berlin Government.

The economists, it was reported here on the basis of information from neutral coutnries, have urged that the authorities exercise "greater discretion" in the selection of manual laborers brought from occupied countries into the labor-hungry Reich.

Instead of conscription or mass enlistments the economists were said to have advised individual interrogation to determine the worker's political mentality and his willingness to work for the Nazis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, July 7—Despite the growing intensity of Nazi and Vichy Government efforts to recruit French workers for service within Germany, there is evidence that the campaign is failing to bring the desired results.

The recruiting campaign is now almost the most striking activity in Occupied and Unoccupied France. But according to a letter sent by Chief of Government Pierre Laval to the Industrial Organization Committee yesterday, the authorities are experiencing difficulties in obtaining workers.

The letter stated that 5,000 French prisoners in Germany had been picked for release as soon as a commensurate number of French workers had been dispatched to Germany. This would accord with the Nazi promise to release French war prisoners in return for war workers. The letter, however, stated that the prisoners would not be released until enough Frenchmen had "overcome their prejudices" and volunteered for service.

Closing of Factories

Thus it would appear that despite the fact that German authorities have opened recruiting offices in almost all of the principal cities and factory sections, hitches have developed in the plan.

Reports of the progress of the recruiting drive vary. Two thousand workers were recently reported to have left this city for Germany, and it was stated that seven trains of workers would leave France every week. At the same time the Nazis have found it necessary to dispatch Dr. Robert Ley, Germany's labor chief, to France to lend urgency to appeals that have already been made for workers.

Although the element of compulsion has not yet come openly to the surface in the recruiting campaigns, it has nevertheless been felt, as when French factories are closed because of an alleged lack of raw materials, and thousands of workers are suddenly thrown out of jobs and with no other visible means of support.

Through a carefully planned campaign of inducement, patterned in the most tempting Nazi fashion, every effort is being made to place before the workers advantages to be gained by voluntarily exiling themselves as well as to try and convince them that it is a duty to their country and fellowworkers.

In the newspapers and on the radio, prominence is given to what are advertised as ideal conditions of work. Newspapers publish many columns of detailed information telling that engagements are with individul firms in specified regions which the applicants choose, contracts are for six months and a year, husbands and wives can work in the same factory or same town, families left behind are paid regularly whatever portion of wages the applicant desires.

All are obviously designed to meet apprehensions which would naturally arise over the prospect of joining Germany's labor battalions.

The Nazi-controlled newspaper Paris Soir day after day has presented work conditions in Germany in glowing terms. Le Figaro draws a pathetic picture of the sufferings of mothers and wives separated for two years from prisoner sons and husbands and foresees the happy family reunions brought about by voluntary industrial workers going to Germany.

German firms are seeking chiefly metallurgists, mechanics, carpenters, and experienced factory workers, but all classes of labor are taken.

In some regions, notably in the Paris region, experimental shops have been set up by the German authorities where applicants are put through an examination to decide their capacities and familiarize them with German methods.

To encourage engagements those going to Germany are assured by the French Government a return to the jobs they leave in France when the German engagements are finished, giving them the same advantages as given war prisoners which has undoubtedly had its effect in encouraging the exodus of capable workers to Germany.

The social service provided by the Vichy Government claims to have been developed to look after all interests of the worker in Germany and of their families in France.

The individual German firms signing up French labor take fixed engagements allegedly covering all details of work, lodging, and the all-important question of food.

Workers have their lives completely regulated from the moment they step into the special trains leaving for Germany. It is said that four trains leave weekly from Paris alone.

While the German employment offices are established throughout France they are especially active in industrial regions where large masses of labor are losing their livelihood through the forced closing down of factories for which the explanation of a shortage of raw material is given.

Full Publicity Drive

In some cases plants in Germany are being manned entirely by French labor, but mostly French workers are scattered among Germans.

The campaign as carried on by newspapers and radio is based on the duty of industrial workers to go to "release" prisoners, emphasizing that soldiers on small pay took big risks while workers in war factories were being well paid.

Still another argument is advanced by the newspaper Eclaireur De Nice: "To construct the engine with which modern wars are won needs specialized workers. France possesses these workers in large quantities. Its industry condemned to parttime can liberate many thousands. What does Chancellor Hitler propose?

"Note that the conqueror could exact the transfer of fixed numbers of workers to Germany. He has not done so and is simply proposing an exchange. As our workers enter into Germany French peasants will be liberated from prison camps."

As 72 per cent of the prisoners still in Germany are peasants it will take the engaging of many hundreds of thousands of French industrial workers to free them. As for the rest it will take time before the workers going to Germany approach the million mark when the return of all prisoners could be envisaged.

Associated Press

Nazis Use Manpower of Occupied Countries

Men and women of the occupied districts of Poland and Russia are herded together waiting to be transported to Germany, where they will be put to work in German war industries.

Democracy Goal of Postwar Greece

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—A new keynote of democracy which has been adopted as the basis of its future organization and policy by the Greek Government in London is to be presented to Americans by Andreas Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information who arrived in the United States from London over the week end.

The visit follows that of King George of Greece and Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos who are now in Canada, after a trip to Washington where the King spoke to Congress of the democratic aims of the Grecian people.

The visit of Mr. Michalopoulos is expected to have the more specific purpose of reorganizing the Greek Information Service in America with a view to explaining to the people of the United States the ideals and hopes of the new Greek regime.

The Greek Government in London has made it clear that the present Cabinet has every intention of instituting democratic rule in Greece when Axis forces have been driven out. It is possible to state after careful inquiry that both in Britain and the Middle East, where there are large numbers of Greek refugees and exiles, the idea of a democratic Greece, as proclaimed by the King and the present Government, has been making rapid progress lately.

The appointment some weeks ago of Panayotis Kannellopoulas to be Deputy Prime Minister in the Greek Government was an indication of this new tendency. Mr. Kannellopoulas escaped from Greece not long ago and now is supervising the machinery of the Government which has been established in the Middle East. It is understood that he has been able to impart a new democratic twist to this organization and more particularly to the Greek Army in that part of the world where many Greeks have taken refuge from German and Italian invaders.

This new democratic current in Grecian politics and administration had its source in a governmental decree published in the official Greek Gazette here in London on Feb. 4 this year. This decree abolished the "Regime of Aug. 4," as the Metaxas Dictatorship was called. Since then this new "constitutional act" Government, as it is now known, has been gradually eliminating from official positions those who still are felt to favor the Metaxas dictatorial methods.

It still is too soon to say exactly what form the postwar Greek regime will take. The attitude of the Greek Government here is that this can be worked out in detail only when the people of Greece can be consulted. The basis of it, however, is expected to be a constitutional monarchy in accordance with King George's statement in a message radiocast from London last March, when he said that Greece will "live under a free constitution in consonance with the principle for which the democracies are fighting."

Harassed Germans Warn Greek Citizens

Overseas News Agency

London

Greek Government circles in London today accused the Axis occupation forces in Greece of having launched a new wave of terror in an effort to prevent sabotage and to deter patriotic Greeks from seeking to escape to United Nations territory to join the Greek Army.

The mayors and leading citizens of all towns and villages in Greece have now received official warning that they will personally be held responsible for any acts of sabotage committed in their districts and for any encouragement given Greeks to attempt to escape abroad.

Grain for Greece

BERN, Switzerland, July 7 (AP)—Greece must receive grain at the rate of 1,300 tons daily or about 39,000 tons until harvest time, if the Greeks are to have daily rations of six ounces of bread, the Swiss newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung said today in a survey of the situation.

Shipments of Swedish, Turkish and Swiss grain under international Red Cross supervision currently permit bread rations of slightly less than six ounces five days a week and about seven ounces twice a week.

There is little other food and the outlook for the coming harvest is discouraging, the newspaper said. Even vegetables and fruits are scarce, it reported.

[An arrangement whereby Swedish ships would transport 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat a month from Canada to Greece was announced in Ottawa June 25.]

Swedes Attack Submarines In Undeclared Sea War

STOCKHOLM, July 7 (AP)—The Swedish Navy's attempts to convoy shipping to Germany and Finland appeared to be developing into an undeclared sea war as Swedish destroyers twice during the day attacked submarines in territorial waters.

The first clash occurred yesterday morning in the Baltic about 100 miles south of Stockholm after a submarine of undetermined nationality fired a torpedo at a Swedish convoy. The torpedo missed and exploded on the shore.

A Swedish warship, escorting the convoy, immediately attacked the submarine, dropping depth bombs.

The second attack was later yesterday when a Swedish destroyer depth-bombed a submarine observed inside Swedish waters east of Oeland Island near a convoy.

As in a similar encounter July 3, when a Swedish warship attacked a submarine, there was no indication whether the submarines were hit.

The intensification of Sweden's shipping difficulties started June 22 when the Swedish steamer Ada Gorthon was torpedoed in territorial waters, with the loss of 14 seamen.

The Swedish Government said the attacking submarine in this case was identified as Russian, but Moscow replied that an investigation failed to substantiate Sweden's claim.

[A Stockholm broadcast heard by CBS yesterday said a Swedish fishing vessel was bombed and machine-gunned half an hour July 4 by a clearly marked German plane off the west coast of Sweden.

The German Radio quoted an editorial from a Swedish newspaper as saying Swedish public opinion was "enormously aroused" by "Soviet inconsiderateness." "We must learn," the editorial said as quoted by the Germans, "that only those who know sufficiently to emphasize their words by means of power will be able to carry the day. The depth charges, therefore, did more good than the protests."]

British Increase Fund Earmarked For Propaganda

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Great Britain will spend about $34,400,000 on propaganda at home and abroad during the current fiscal year, Ernest Thurtle, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Information, told the House of Commons today.

This figure represents an increase of $9,740,000 over last year, he said.

Opening debate on British propaganda, which has aroused some critics because of alleged inefficiency and others because of suspected Leftist tendencies, Mr. Thurtle said $16,000,000 of the Ministry's budget was spent on publicity services, more than half of this for overseas propaganda.

The secretary said that postal and telegraph censorship, for which $12,000,000 was being spent annually, was now closely co-ordinated with that of the United States. This censorship, he said, has played "a notable part in dealing with activities of enemy agents both in the United States and Central America."

Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons that the British Government believed Spain was abiding by her 1940 agreement not to export oil received from the United States.

It's a good thing we spent $600,000,000 in the hard depression years

The 1930's were tough years in the steel business. Stockholders were getting no dividends. Some years showed huge net losses. Many people said: "The country is over-built. It has more steel plants than it can use."

Right in that lean period United States Steel decided to invest $600,000,000 in putting its plants into tip-top condition, and adding some big ultra-modern plants.

There was no talk of war then. This plant investment was made simply on faith in the future of the country. The United States always had come back; it would again.

How fortunate for America at war that this $600,000,000 was invested.

War production is months ahead of where it would be otherwise.

United States Steel's production this year will surpass the peak year of 1929 by more than six million tons.

United States Steel's production of ship plates is greater today than the ship plate capacity of the entire steel industry in 1939.

The manufacturing plants of the United States Steel Corporation alone produce more steel than Germany. But we are still not satisfied. We are still expanding war production.

☆ ☆ ☆

The above report of progress is presented in the public interest. This is the people's war. The people are entitled to these facts.

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Young Cleveland Indians' Manager Shows Himself to Be Great Money Player

Boudreau All-Star Hero Defensively and at Bat

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—As the American League's All-Star caravan rolled out of here late last night, en route to Cleveland Stadium and the game under lights with Mickey Cochrane's service team, its hero was young, good looking Lou Boudreau. Reminding you more of a bashful schoolboy than of a major league star, the shortstop-manager of the Indians took enough good-natured back slapping, hand shaking and playful pushing around to last him for the rest of the season.

For while the Americans were winning their seventh All-Star classic in 10 starts, 3-1, at the Polo Grounds yesterday, with 33,694 paying approximately $95,000 to the bat and ball fund, Boudreau was the fellow who stole the show.

Money Player

Those critics who can go back a few years in All-Star and World Series play, remember Frankie Frisch, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Charley Gehringer and a few other great so-called "money players." That is, men who could come through without failure when the pressure was on heavy—climax players when the stakes were high and the crowds big. Billy Herman belongs in that class. Ted Williams too. And now Boudreau. No one who watched that Polo Grounds contest, held up for almost an hour by the weather, could deny that popular Lou belonged right up there with the Frischs and Ruths.

In a game played entirely under lights and which just beat one of New York City's test blackouts at 9:30, Boudreau sparkled in the field and set the pace at bat. On the second pitch of the contest, served up by Mort Cooper, one of the National League's best, Lou pulled a long drive into the upper left field stands. Although Tommy Henrich's double and Rudy York's home run increased the A. L. lead to 3-0 a few moments later, Lou's smash looked like the big one.

Touched Spark

That lead-off four-bagger noticeably bothered Cooper and probably was partly responsible for the Henrich and York hits which followed. As in past such classics, the Americans had struck quick and hard. They played for that big inning and they got it—only three runs, but enough. And Boudreau touched off the spark. Several critics said later that they felt the game was over then.

On defense, Boudreau was a giant. He handled nine chances at shortstop and at least three brought the crowd to its feet. In the first inning he took Spud Chandler out of trouble by making a brilliant pivot play from Joe Gordon to catch the flying Pete Reiser in a double play. In the sixth, with Al Benton hurling, Lou caught up with Jimmy Brown's through-the-box smash and started another twin out. Then, in the seventh, when Leo Durocher's charges seemed to be getting to Benton, the shortstop stretched to his left to stab Peewee Reese's line drive with two out and two on.

Good Game

In short, Boudreau represented the difference between victory and defeat. And as one veteran scribe said as he waited for the blackout to end: "Boy, I'd sure like to see that guy in a World Series!"

It was a good ball game—one of the best in this All-Star series. The fielding was exceptionally fine. So was the pitching, after that first inning. Spud Chandler, the winning pitcher, yielded only two hits and no runs during the first four innings. Benton worked the last five and was reached for four hits. One of them was Mickey Owen's pinch homer in the eighth, saving the N. L. from a shutout. Vander Meer, Passeau and Walters delivered shutout ball for the losers after Cooper departed.

York Starred

Rudy York, not generally regarded as a good fielder, was a stonewall at first base last night. Ken Keltner and Birdie Tebbetts added good plays. Mel Ott dropped to the wet grass to take a Henrich line drive. Frank McCormick took a high hop at first base. Chandler fielded his territory well. Brown was charged with an error when he failed to hold a thrown ball. But considering the wet field, the fielding as a whole was big league.

As officials had hoped for 50,000, the 33,694 crowd was considered disappointing, but there were reasons. In the first place, the price scale for tickets was raised well above the regular big league level. At the usual admissions, the park certainly would have been filled. Too, the blackout probably kept a few people at home. The weather may have done the same. The Cleveland show is certain to outdraw last night's game here.

* * *

Briefs . . . As Lou Boudreau made two hits in two tries in the combined 1940-41 games, his All-Star average is now an even .500 . . . The exact receipts will be announced by the treasury department in a couple of days . . . Chandler's triumph was the fourth for a Yankee . . . Lefty Gomez has won three . . . The Polo Grounds game was to have ended at 9:30, regardless of the score—tie or otherwise . . . But Benton got Lombardi at about 9:28 for the final out . . . Ott was the only N. L. man to go nine innings . . . Joe McCarthy used only 11 players, as compared with the 22 Durocher sent in . . . The time of 2h. 7m. was good considering the number of substitutions.

Columbia to Play Ball

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia University will sponsor a summer baseball team because of the large number of summer session students. The team will be directed by Andrew Coakley regular Lion baseball coach.

No Decisions About World Series Made

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—At least part of the proceeds from the World Series this Fall will go to war relief, but it will be up to Baseball's Advisory Council to decide whether the October classic is to be stretched into extra games taken "on tour," or both, for the benefit of the armed forces.

Major League club owners and officials, who met in three lengthy sessions before yesterday's All-Star game and agreed that some of the money from the series would be earmarked for war relief agencies, failed, however, to name either the amount or the organizations which will benefit.

Touring Series

Nor did they arrive at any conclusion regarding a possible "touring" World Series or the addition of extra games beyond the regular best-four-out-of-seven.

They merely placed the whole thing in the hands of the Advisory Council composed of Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis, President Ford Frick of the National League and President Will Harridge of the American League.

No date was set for a council session, but the trio usually meets about a month before the series to discuss plans for playing the championship games with all clubs that still are pennant contenders at that time.

Commissioner Landis cast the vote that denied owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators his request to schedule all of Washington's remaining games this season at night, except on Sundays and holidays.

Griffith, who obtained special permission for 21 night games this season while all the other clubs were held to 14, had the approval of the American League but the National League voted "No" and Landis broke the tie by siding against the Washington owner.

More Double-Headers

In separate session, the American League discussed a plan to shorten the 1943 season by two weeks and play the usual 154 games by adding more doubleheaders, but it was not brought up at the joint session.

Neither was a proposal made recently by general manager Jack Zeller of the Detroit Tigers, calling for the abandonment of spring training trips to Florida and California next season.

Former Army Coach Called Back to Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army announces that Lieut. Col. Ralph Irvine Sasse, retired, former football coach at West Point, has been recalled to active duty and assigned to the Armored Force Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox, Ky.

Sasse, a 1916 graduate of West Point and a tank officer in the last war, was retired at his own request in 1940. A cavalry officer, Sasse served at various times on the West Point faculty and after two years on the football coaching staff at the academy was named head coach in 1930, serving through the 1933 season.

Later he was with the first cavalry at Fort Knox in 1935, went to Mississippi State College as professor of military science, serving as head football coach during his two-year tour of duty there.

Just before his retirement Sasse was with the 12th cavalry at Fort Brown, Texas. His home is in Wilmington, Del.

Grid Programs Ready at Naval Flight Schools

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Naval officials said yesterday schedules for the fall football program at pre-flight Naval Aviation Centers were complete and would be announced shortly.

Announcement of the program, they said, was awaiting final decision on the participation of officers as well as cadets.

Some contracts with collegiate opponents have not been signed, it was explained, pending determination of whether college graduate officers would be allowed to participate. Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, is expected to announce a decision of policy on that question this week, officials said.

In contests with other military squads that issue was not involved.

Win Shannon Cup

Posting an 81-70 over the Brae Burn Country Club course, Jack Simpson and Homer C. Darling of Juniper Hill yesterday led 14 teams to win the John Shannon Memorial Trophy in the annual greenskeeper-pro alternate shot tournament.

Two other pairs tied for low gross—Joe Stien and Jim Counsell of Salem, and Jerry Gianferante and Ralph Thomas of Pine Meadows, each with an 81. The defending champions, John Bernardi and Frank Wilson of Charles River, were unable to play yesterday

Newspaper Golf

John Kent of the Globe toured the well-groomed Charles River Country Club course in 78-82 yesterday to win Class A in the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament. Second was Alex Bowman of The Christian Science Monitor with his 86-84. Class B was won by Phil Kent, also of the Globe, with 120-108.

First Up—First Home

Associated Press

Started Ball Rolling for A. L.

With Mort Cooper on the mound for the National League, Lou Boudreau, Cleveland playing manager, hit the second ball pitched into the upper left field stands for a home run. He also starred at shortstop. Lou is shown above crossing the plate, being congratulated by teammate Tommy Henrich. Lee Ballanfant is the umpire and Walker Cooper the catcher.

Eddie Shore Plays Good Golf Considering His Experience

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the regrettable things about golf championships is that so much newspaper space is taken up in recounting details about the winners and leaders that there is little left for comment on the play of the also-rans, even though their fortunes, or misfortunes, might have interest to a considerable number of their friends. That applies to the recent Massachusetts open at Oyster Harbors equally as it has to many another title tournament.

Take the case of Eddie Shore. True enough, he did receive some attention in the press, more than was warranted, perhaps, by his scores, as compared with a lot of others who scored better, but were not mentioned, except in the summaries. Nevertheless, Eddie Shore is such a sporting public character through his hockey career, in which he earned, through his brilliance, the sobriquet of "Mr. Hockey," that it does seem fitting that he receive more than cursory attention for the really impressive progress he has made as a golfer in a comparatively short time.

Outdrove Ouimet

Six years ago or so I played with Shore and Francis Ouimet at Marshfield, when the Bruins defense star and spectacular ice performer was new at the links game, and he had one of the worst slices you'd ever want to see, albeit, plenty of power. On one hole Ouimet hit a good drive, and Shore, with a slashing low liner that ran a long way, finished 50 to 60 yards out in front. He had power then, but no control.

Last week I followed him in one of his rounds in the Massachusetts open and was duly astonished to see that old slice non-existent, but the power still there. In fact, he hit some of the longest balls I saw off the tees, and played well enough, in the main, to make it readily understandable how he went to the semifinals in the recent invitation tournament of the Country Club of Springfield, and how he now could give quite an argument to most of the honey-golfers in match play, including Cooney Weiland, another former Bruin, and even Ebbie Goodfellow of the Detroit Red Wings.

Better Than Scores

Shore's scores in the open were 81, 81, 86, 84, wherein he tied for 30th place, in a field of 75; but I want to say that he played better than his scores indicated. In his first-round 81 he three-putted the first green, possibly a little anxious over his first championship venture in golfdom. Even then he went to the turn in 38, but started home with a 5 at the short 10th, after nearly getting on from the tee, and slipped here and there for a 43 back.

It was in the second round that I followed along and saw him start with a par 4, birdie 5, par 3 and then a disastrous 6, first by getting back of a tree on his drive and finally slipping up on a holeable putt for a par 5. He was trapped at the short fifth, for a 4, but came to the eighth with a 4, 4 for 37 out. The eighth, wind against, was bothering a lot of the title aspirants, but Shore's drive was one of the best of the field on that hole, yards ahead of most. He was so far out that he babied a 7-iron and landed it in a bunker to the left, from which exploded to the green and three-putted.

Would Have Had 75

Even then a 39 out was not so bad, but a 42 home was a crime, all things considered, for on his back nine of the second round he took 6s at the two short holes, the 10th and 17th. Give him 3s on those two short holes and his round would have been a 75. On the 10th, 210 yards against a strong wind, in which few of the contestants even attempted to get home with anything short of wood, and some fell short with 4-woods and spoons. Shore hit an iron that would have been home easily, but went wild to the right. He played a provisional ball, again with an iron, and landed it nicely on the green. Finding the first ball, he played it, hit a tree and finally garnered a 6. But the point is, he had the power to get home with an iron, and a high ball, at that.

After his 6 at that short hole, he got a 5 on the exceedingly difficult par-4 11th, where few in the entire field got home in two during the championship, and where Shore began with a hooked drive into the woods. He birdied the 12th, got his pars on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th holes, so he still had two pars for a 78 when he stepped to the tee on the tricky short 17th, one of the finest short holes in golf.

Babied a 5-Iron

There he babied a 5-iron, the hole 173 yards but wind slightly favoring; saw his ball hit the left fringe of the green and bound at right angles into a deep bunker. His attempt at recovery landed the ball half way up an embankment and then he played a delicate pitch which turned out disastrously, for the ball hit the embankment and rebounded into the bunker, resulting in his second six on a homeward short hole. Even then he held his poise and garnered a 4 at the home hole, for his second 81.

In his own best-ball of the four rounds, Shore failed to get at least one par or birdie on only two holes, the 10th and 11th. He had birdies on the second and 12th. His scores were:

Par Out	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	—36
Shore Out	5	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	—38
Par In	3	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	—36—72
Shore In	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	—43—81

Second Round

Out	4	4	3	6	4	4	4	4	—39
In	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	6	—43—81

Third Round

Out	5	7	3	4	4	5	5	4	—43
In	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	5	—43—86

Fourth Round

Out	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	—39
In	5	5	4	6	4	5	5	5	—45—84

Former Harvard Football Coach

NEWTON, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Robert T. "Bob" Fisher, who passed on today, was head coach of football at Harvard University during the decade following the first World War.

Fisher was a gridiron pupil of the noted Percy Haughton, famed in Harvard coaching history, and he coached the only Harvard eleven ever to play in the Rose Bowl. That was in 1920, when Harvard defeated Oregon, 7 to 6.

While an undergraduate, Fisher played guard on the Crimson team and was twice chosen—in 1910 and 1911—a member of the late Walter Camp's All-America teams. He took over the Harvard coaching berth in 1919.

In business life, Fisher was manager of Boston office of Spencer, Trask & Company, an investment house.

During the first World War, Fisher served as a captain in the Army Air Service and, at the end of the war, he went to Harvard to serve as head coach until 1926.

He was captain in 1911 of the first Harvard team to play against Princeton University.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	50	26	.658	
Boston	46	30	.605	4
Cleveland	45	35	.562	7
Detroit	44	38	.537	9
St. Louis	37	41	.474	14
Chicago	31	44	.413	18½
Philadelphia	33	51	.393	21
Washington	29	50	.367	22½

Johnny Mize Climbs Fast In Batting

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Although he still is well down in the pack, the hottest member of the major league's hitting brigade during the past week was Johnny Mize, New York Giant first baseman.

Mize, who was handicapped at the start of the season, vaulted from 10th to 6th place in the National League race, boosted his average above .300 to .301 for the first time and retained his home run clouting honors.

Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox climbed to the top of the American League band wagon for the first time this season, displacing both Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees and Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox, who have been alternating at the top rung much of the year.

Williams now sports a .348 batting average with Gordon second at .347 and Doerr third with .346.

There's nothing to compare to that tight race in the National where Pete Reiser, Brooklyn sophomore, is away out in front with .361, followed by Joe Medwick with .344.

The 10 leading hitters in each league:

American League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Williams,	Boston	74	262	73	91	.348
Gordon,	N. Y.	73	274	57	95	.347
Doerr,	Boston	69	272	54	94	.346
Peaky,	Boston	71	262	49	90	.336
Fleming,	Cleve	81	286	53	94	.329
Dickey,	N. Y.	46	155	13	49	.316
Stephens,	St. L.	76	263	44	86	.314
Spence,	Wash.	72	258	50	101	.305
Boudreau,	Cleve	83	273	32	83	.304
Heath,	Cleveland	71	274	30	83	.303

National League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Reiser,	Brook	62	244	54	88	.361
Medwick,	Brook	68	254	36	88	.344
Lombardi,	Boston	60	165	18	52	.315
Musial,	St. L.	60	206	44	64	.311
Lamanno,	Cin	55	176	20	54	.307
Mize,	N. Y.	77	262	33	81	.301
Walker,	Brooklyn	61	183	21	55	.296
Owen,	Brooklyn	56	165	25	48	.291
Marshall,	Cin	52	193	21	56	.290
Nicholson,	Chicago	76	293	36	84	.287

Squad Is Picked For Match With Ryder Cup Team

DETROIT, July 7 (AP)—Walter Hagen, captain of a team of challengers who will meet the U. S. Ryder Cup golf team in a Red Cross benefit match July 18 and 19 at the Oakland Hills Country Club here, yesterday announced that he had settled on a 12-man roster from which to pick his challenge squad.

The list includes—besides Hagen—Lawson Little, Ed Dudley, Harry Cooper, Henry Picard, Ralph Guldahl, Chick Harbert, Sam Byrd, Jimmy Thomson, Clayton Heafner, and Al Watrous.

Wants a Turnesa

Hagen still is hopeful of strengthening the challenge squad by adding one of the Turnesa brothers—either Mike, who tied Jimmy Demaret for second place in the recent Hale America open, or Corporal Jim, who fought his way to the final of the National PGA tournament. The final selection will depend upon Jim's ability to get a furlough from the Army.

Fred Corcoran, PGA tournament manager, had good news for the cup team in the form of an announcement that Sgt. Vic Ghezzi, 1941 PGA champion, had been granted a furlough to compete in the match. Corcoran said also that he had been assured that Sam Snead, this year's PGA titleholder, would receive the same consideration from the Navy.

Cup Team

Others on the cup team include its captain, Craig Wood, and Hale America Champion Ben Hogan, Jimmy Demaret, Horton Smith, Byron Nelson, Lloyd Mangrum, Gene Sarazen, and Harold (Jug) McSpaden.

Pairings for the event's first best-ball matches and closing singles competition will not be made known until July 17, when the rival captains—Hagen and Wood—exchange sealed envelopes containing each team's line-up.

Minor Leagues

Results July 6

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 4-7, Newark 1-3.
Baltimore 5-1, Toronto 5-16.
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 3.
Rochester at Syracuse, postponed

American Association

Toledo 4, Columbus 1.
Louisville 8, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 2.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

All games postponed.

Southern Association

Birmingham 11, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 2.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League

Fort Worth 3, Dallas 0.
Houston at Beaumont, postponed.
Shreveport at San Antonio, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Reiser, Dodgers	62	244	54	88	.361
Williams, Red Sox	74	262	73	91	.348
Gordon, Yankees	73	274	57	95	.347
Doerr, Red Sox	69	272	54	94	.346
Medwick, Dodgers	68	254	36	88	.344
Lombardi, Braves	60	165	18	52	.315

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	10	Mize, Giants	15
York, Tigers	14	Camilli, Dodgers	13
Di Maggio, Yanks	12	Ott, Giants	12

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	50	Mize, Giants	63
Doerr, Red Sox	50	Medwick, Dodgers	55
Di Maggio, Yanks	55	Elliott, Pirates	53

The Montreal Royals know about taxes. They pay to the city, province, dominion, and war.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Before the All-Star Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—It was late afternoon at the Polo Grounds here yesterday and the All-Star Game crowd had just started filing into its seats. The National Leaguers, the home club in this 10th annual classic, were still at the batting cage as the rival Americans appeared on the field. Manager Joe McCarthy was one of the first to arrive, and as he had been away from the Yankees for about 10 days, the boys wearing press badges crowded around him and asked him how he was.

"Fine," said McCarthy, grinning. "All my players are here and we're ready."

A Boston writer asked him if Dom Di Maggio could play.

Saved Game

"I don't know," the pilot of the A. L. stars answered. "He says he can swing a bat all right, but I don't think he can do anything else. I hear he got hurt in Washington. It would have been all right with the Yankees if he couldn't have played against them this past week end. They tell me he saved the only game the Red Sox won with a circus catch in the ninth inning. Art Fletcher says he is going to cut up Dom's glove before he gets out of the Polo Grounds."

Out in front of the visiting dugout the Americans were warming up. Ted Williams was throwing to Birdie Tebbetts. "I ride him all season, but he wants to warm up with me," said the Detroit catcher. "Get behind me and watch the ball. He's got something. They ought to make a pitcher out of him. Well, anyway, I wish he'd pitch instead of hit against us."

A few minutes later the A. L. hitters went to the cage. The biggest hand went to Williams, who was looking at this home of the Giants for the first time. Swinging at the first pitch, he drove it into right field for a hit. The next was a foul. Then two to center. But the second time around Ted found the range and pumped one into the upper stands in right.

"Those stands look short," the Red Sox slugger said, "but you have to get used to them. They go out quick. Did you notice how good the ball sounds when it's hit?"

Find Stands

York, Bob Johnson, the Di Maggios, Gordon, Henrich and the rest of the A. L. sluggers were slamming balls into the stands on both sides of the field. Tebbetts and Hal Wagner were content with line drives over the infield.

"I can understand now why some of these National Leaguers hit a flock of home runs every year," said Tebbetts. "But, at that, I think it's the best looking park I've ever seen. It sure is a long hit to center field."

Williams stayed at the cage and studied the different batters as they took their cuts. One writer said to another: "Look at that stance on (Joe) Di Maggio." To which Williams asked: "What's the matter with my stance?" as he walked away.

In the other dugout the National Leaguers sat quietly, watching their rivals pound the soft batting practice hurling. Leo Durocher broke the silence. "That Boudreau looks like a good hitter," said the N. L. skipper. "They tell me he has a pretty good ball club, too—that he might win the pennant if he had Bob Feller. Look at Dom Di Mag. There doesn't seem to be anything wrong with his back now—not the way he hit that one."

Ott Captain

A photographer came down and asked Durocher if he would pose at the plate with the umpires. "I'm not going up to the plate," Leo said. "Mel Ott does that. He's the captain of the team. I don't think McCarthy is going up for the other side. Go ask him."

The bell rang for the end of batting practice. "Get off the field, you bush leaguers!" Durocher shouted. Then to a newspaperman: "I hope they didn't hear me. I wouldn't want to get them mad this early."

As Carl Hubbell started up the steps to hit fungos to the outfield, Bill McKechnie handed him two new balls. "You don't get them that white every day, do you?" Bill asked the great southpaw.

"No, sir," Hubbell answered, patting the new pellets. "I don't know whether I'll be able to hit them or not. I hate to get them dirty."

A scribe walked over to Mort Cooper, who was Durocher's starting pitcher. "Have you been studying those American League hitters?" Mort was asked.

"Yes," answered Cooper, nodding. "But I don't know how much good it will do me."

Jim Bagby and Bob Feller Picked as Mound Starters

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7 (AP)—It's Bob Feller vs. Jim Bagby.

They'll start the baseball game tonight between the All-Service team and the American League All-Stars, victors over the National League, before a crowd of 60,000 to 70,000.

Lieut. Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane, managing the service team, named Feller as his starter after a workout today. The former Cleveland fireballer said he expected to go five innings. He'll be caught by Vinnie Smith, ex-Pittsburgh Pirate, who was Feller's battery mate at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Training Station.

Rigney in Reserve

Bagby, the choice of manager Joe McCarthy of the American Leaguers, is a right-hander like Feller. He has won nine and lost four for the Cleveland Indians this year.

John Duncan Rigney, former ace of the Chicago White Sox, another right-hander, will be held in reserve by the All-Service team, along with Catcher Frankie Pytlak, formerly of Boston's Red Sox.

With more than 45,000 tickets sold, thousands more were expected to storm the Cleveland Stadium gates before 9 p. m. (Eastern War Time) game time. The spectacle figures to produce between $75,000 and $80,000 for the Army and Navy Emergency Relief Funds.

"We came here to win," Cochrane snapped. "We've got good pitching, a great defensive outfield and hitting power. We'll give 'em more than they are figuring on. They won't get many hits off us in that big ball park. If we can take 'em I'll be the happiest guy in the world."

Starting Line-up

The balance of Lieutenant Cochrane's starting line-up probably will find Sam Chapman, Philadelphia Athletics, in right field; Don Padgett, property of the St. Louis Cardinals in left, and Joe Grace of the St. Louis Browns in center.

The infield probably will be Benny McCoy of the Athletics at second, Cecil Travis of Washington at short, Ernie Andres, Louisville Colonels at third, and either Johnny Sturm, Yankees, or Chester Hajduk of the Chicago White Sox at first. Andres, a former Indiana University star, is the only player among the All-Stars without previous major league experience.

Rigney is in top condition, and is anxious for the assignment. He not only had the benefits of spring training with his old team, the White Sox, but also pitched for six weeks in the American League campaign before enlisting in the Navy. Feller has pitched less than Rigney and against less formidable opposition.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	53	21	.712	
St. Louis	43	29	.597	8½
Cincinnati	41	34	.547	12
New York	40	37	.519	14
Chicago	38	41	.481	17
Pittsburgh	34	40	.459	18½
Boston	34	47	.420	22
Philadelphia	31	54	.380	29

All-Star Box Score

American	AB	R	H	O	A
Boudreau, ss	4	1	1	4	5
Henrich, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Williams, lf	4	0	1	0	0
J. Di Maggio, cf	4	0	2	2	0
York, 1b	4	1	1	11	2
Gordon, 2b	4	0	0	1	4
Keltner, 3b	4	0	0	0	1
Tebbetts, c	4	0	0	3	1
Chandler, p	1	0	0	2	1
xJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
Benton, p	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	3	7	27	16

xBatted for Chandler in 5th.

National	AB	R	H	O	A
Brown, 2b	2	0	0	1	0
Herman, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Vaughan, 3b	2	0	0	1	2
Elliott, 3b	1	0	1	1	2
Reiser, cf	3	0	1	3	0
Moore, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Mize, 1b	2	0	0	3	0
F. McCormick, 1b	2	0	0	3	0
Ott, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Medwick, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Slaughter, lf	2	0	1	1	0
W. Cooper, c	2	0	1	7	0
Lombardi, c	1	0	0	2	0
Miller, ss	2	0	0	2	1
Reese, ss	1	0	0	0	1
M. Cooper, p	0	0	0	0	0
xMarshall	1	0	0	0	0
Vander Meer, p	0	0	0	0	1
xxLitwhiler	1	0	1	0	0
Passeau, p	0	0	0	0	0
xxxOwen	1	1	1	0	0
Walters, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	6	27	7

xBatted for M. Cooper in 3d. xxBatted for Vander Meer in 6th. xxxBatted for Passeau in 8th.

Americans	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Error—Brown. Runs batted in—Boudreau, York 3, Owen. Two-base hits—Henrich, Moore runs—Boudreau, York, Owen. Double plays—Gordon, Boudreau and York; Boudreau and York. Left on bases—American 5; National 6. Earned runs—American 3; National 1. Bases on balls—Off Benton 2 (Vaughan and Lombardi), Struck out—by Cooper 2 (Gordon and Tebbetts); by Chandler 2 (Ott, Miller); by Vander Meer 4 (York, Gordon 2, Reese); by Benton 1 (Ott); by Passeau 1 (Tebbetts); by Walters 1 (Keltner). Pitching summary—off Cooper 4 hits 2 runs in 3 innings; off Vander Meer, 2 hits 0 runs in 2 innings; off Chandler 3 hits 0 runs in 4 innings; off Benton, 4 hits 1 run in 4 innings; off Passeau, 1 hit 0 runs in 2 innings; off Walters, 0 hits 0 runs in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—by Chandler (Brown). Passed ball—Tebbetts. Winning pitcher—Chandler. Losing pitcher—Cooper. Umpires—Ballanfant, National League, at plate and first base; Stewart, American League, Barlick, National League, second base McGowan; American League third base for first 4½ innings. McGowan, American League at plate, Barlick, National League first base; Stewart, American League second base; Ballanfant, National League third base (second 4½ innings). Time—2:07. Attendance—33,904.

The Dodgers sent Cliff Dapper to the Montreal farm. Cliff celebrated by hitting six doubles and a triple before settling for a one-baser.

COMING IN THE *Weekly Magazine Section* of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of July 11, 1942

EUROPE MUST BE RE-EDUCATED FOR PEACE
By Mallory Browne
Interview with Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the Czechoslovak Government in exile.

THE NEW HOPE FOR WHICH WE FIGHT
By Henry W. Holmes
In the fourth of the Harvard Radio Board Radiocast series, the Professor of Education epitomizes the new hope as "the chance to work out our common salvation as human beings . . . without wars . . . fears . . . greeds . . . or hatreds."

"MR. TOASTMASTER:" By Joannette Glen Thorne
An evening with the Toastmaster's Club in Akron illustrates the technique of these clubs in which men of all ages and vocations learn to speak effectively before any audience.

LIGHT FOR THE DARK CONTINENT
By Gordon Walker
Africa feels the impact of a changing world and looks for a new deal, a more humane basis of relationship between the European and the tribesman.

THIS IS A MASS-PRODUCTION WAR
By Joseph G. Harrison
Our correspondent spends a day at Willow Run, Ford four-engine bomber plant, and analyzes it as characteristic of the American effort for defense, although its unique quality is also evident.

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Mihailovitch's Chetnik Army Presses On to New Successes

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 7—On June 28, 1941, the world press had its first news of so-called Chetnik resistance to the Nazis in Yugoslavia. This week, one year and one week later, reports reached here confirming the success of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's new offensive against Axis oppressors of his country.

At the beginning of the Chetnik patriots' resistance against the Germans and Italians only separate groups spread about Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Slovenia continued to fight and harass Axis troops, but gradually General Mihailovitch built up his organization into a proper army. Today discipline in the Chetnik Army is of the highest order and contact between various groups is maintained by wireless.

Chetnik forces which now occupy important strips of country, including most of Montenegro, also have their own newspaper and their leaders, General Mihailovitch, as Yugoslav Minister of War, is in continuous touch with London and Cairo.

Inspiring Resistance

Latest reports from Chetnik sources emphasize the magnificent work carried out by General Mihailovitch. His ever-increasing resistance against Axis forces and the Serbian Quisling, Gen. Milan Neditch, is already one of the most inspiring and heroic episodes of the present war.

General Mihailovitch's new offensive is causing grave concern to the Italians, who have already announced that they have lost more troops fighting the Chetniks than during the whole Balkan campaign. According to reliable reports fighting has become so violent during the last few weeks that all railway communications between Zagreb and Split on the Dalmatian coast have been interrupted.

Heavy fighting has also broken out in Southern Serbia, especially around the village of Zijovac, and Bulgarians who are now helping the Axis have been compelled to rush reinforcements to the Southern Front.

The Italians are also worried about the situation around the town of Loubujana, important railway junction in the north, where the Chetniks have been attacking in force. Chetnik bands are also destroying crops throughout the country and at Mostar an important factory working for the German Army was entirely wrecked by fire by Chetnik saboteurs.

Price Is High

However, gallant Yugoslavs are paying a high price for daring to resist Hitler's "new order." Travelers arriving here from Belgrade tell grim stories of Nazi cruelty to the Yugoslav population.

These travelers report that machine-gunning of the population of villages that dare resist Axis forces or help the chetniks is a common occurrence.

But Axis cruelty fails to check Yugoslav resistance and General Mihailovitch's patriot army daily grows in strength.

Meanwhile as the war gains intensity in the Middle East, tension grows between Rumania and Hungary. On June 25 a serious incident between Rumanian and Hungarian troops occurred at Turda near the frontier between the two countries and seven Hungarians were killed. Raiding parties from each country are now said to be daily affairs. Commenting upon the serious situation, the officially inspired Rumanian Radio, Romania Mare, declared this week "the Vienna pact is openly and regularly flouted by Hungary and consequently Vienna decisions have lost all value for Rumanians."

Archbishop's Plan for Ruhr

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury proposed today that the industrial resources of Germany's Ruhr Valley should be worked by an international syndicate after the war in order to find another use for its potential war output.

"The problem of Germany consists of two things," he said at a Foreign Press Association luncheon. "One is what we call Prussian tradition; the other is the immense war potential which exists in the gifts of nature to the whole Ruhr district.

"Steps must be taken to render the Prussian tradition ineffective and there must also be some other use found for all the war potential which the Ruhr industry constitutes.

"I am very much attracted by the suggestion that the industrial resources of that part of the world, together with some of the neighbor countries beyond the frontier of the Reich, should be worked by an international syndicate."

He said that whether such a syndicate should be on a basis of public or private ownership was a matter for future decision.

Canadian Log Output Is Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Almost every important industry in British Columbia is faced with an acute shortage of labor, and forest production is feeling the influence of impaired manpower in terms of lessened log scale and sawmill cut.

Reports show that there has been a decline of some 15 per cent in log output so far this year, compared with the corresponding period in 1941, and the sawmills are similarly curtailed. The plywood industry has been affected, and one of the largest mills has been compelled to lay off a shift.

In the case of the plywood mill the principal cause of the slowdown has been a deficiency of logs, and the head of one of the Province's largest newsprint mills stated recently that his operations might have to be suspended if the Canadian Government continued to permit exports from the already reduced supply of hemlock logs.

Mining and agriculture have also suffered, and in the Okanagan there is a growing support for an agitation to import evacuated Japanese harvest hands.

"The truth is that there are more jobs than there are men to fill them," declared Adam Bell, deputy minister of labor. "What is happening in the logging industry is a reflection of the situation in nearly all industries other than those engaged primarily in war contracts.

"If a remedy is to be found, it is the Dominion Government that will have to find it. There is, in fact, good reason to believe that Ottawa is moving in that direction already."

More men are now at work than at any time in the Province's history.

30 Girl Scout Leaders To Train as 'Wing Scouts'

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Thirty Girl Scout leaders from all parts of the country will begin training in Philadelphia as "Wing Scouts" in a nationwide aviation program, Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Girl Scout Director, announced.

Recognized officially by the National Aeronautic Association, the program will provide two years of basic training in aviation, including the ground school work required in industrial aviation. "Troops" will be formed in the fall when training of the leaders is expected to be completed.

Much of the program, which is open to senior Girl Scouts of high school age, will be aimed toward vocational exploration in aviation for women.

Bergmann's Citizenship Is Subject of U. S. Suit

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP)—The Federal Government has started suit to divest Friedrich Walter Bergmann, geologist, of his citizenship, because he stated "Hitler is a kind gentleman who wants to do only what is good."

United States prosecutors said it was the first suit of its kind filed since this country entered the war, but that many others are in the process of preparation.

Bergmann, a resident of Long Beach, Calif., is charged in the suit with saying that "If the United States ever declares war against Germany I will destroy my citizenship papers."

Motion Picture Actors Home Near Completion

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 7 (AP)—Motion picture actors are about to realize their dream of a home for aged and disabled players. Jean Hersholt, President of the Motion Picture Relief Fund, said July 1 the home would be dedicated in September and that a sponsor was assured for a Screen Guild radio program that would provide funds for operational expenses.

"We have received many contributions lately," Mr. Hersholt said, "that have enabled us to build bungalows, and a fund of more than $750,000 in United States government bonds has been accumulated, in addition to the actual construction investment. Interest from the bonds will help to defray operating costs."

The home is located near Calabasas, in Los Angeles county.

Travel

SPECIAL 1942 VACATION TIP

If you are planning to go by train on your 1942 vacation, we suggest you go and come during mid-week. If you do, you'll relieve the week-end travel congestion . . . help us serve Uncle Sam better. And you'll enjoy your trip more when trains are less crowded.

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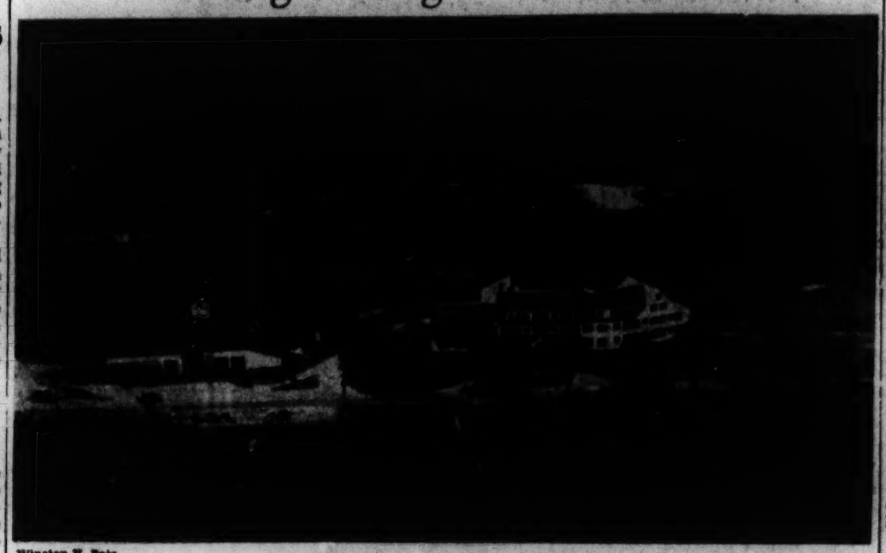

Winston H. Pote

McKenzie's in Franconia, N. H.

One of the many New Hampshire Inns which will offer wide variety of rest and recreation for the wartime vacationist.

Amusement—There's Plenty at N. H. Inns

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Friends of this correspondent just returning from their holidays in New Hampshire report an entirely different atmosphere prevailing in the Granite State. It is an atmosphere of "amuse yourself rather than be amused."

Taking their holiday with the expressed purpose of rest and quiet recreation these folks drove their car to a hospitable inn in Franconia, McKenzie's to give the name. This inn is one of a score of others that dot the hills and valleys of New Hampshire and it is to these inns, or hotels, that thousands of Americans are going to visit this summer, not just for a night, but for the duration of their vacation holidays.

The question has been asked what can one do at these various inns for entertainment. The answer which my friends gave will be typical of others. They said, "There wasn't time to do all we wanted to do."

For example, bicycles were hired for the week. The rate is exceptionally moderate. The girls took long bicycle rides over country roads that followed rushing streams. They rode up hills that slid down into lush valleys. They rode through copious growths of evergreens and darted into dells cooled by plunging waterfalls.

Back from their bicycle ride they took long strolls over the green-carpeted golf links or down birch-fringed lanes that led to cool retreats where the river ballooned itself into a deep pool.

Then there was golf to be played, table tennis, croquet, lawn tennis, and badminton, not to mention swimming. Oh, yes, there were books to be read, studying to be done, and just plain sitting on the porch and drinking in the great expanse of mountains that formed a huge wall in the background.

Bus Travel Tips

Suggestions as to how the public could co-operate with the bus companies has been issued by Arthur M. Hill, President of the National Association of Motor Bus Operators. The war effort comes first with the bus industry, but inasmuch as is possible these bus companies still want to serve the public efficiently. In order that the public can help ease what soon may be a congested situation a number of suggestions were offered. They were:

1. Plan all trips in advance.
2. Get trip information and tickets ahead of time to avoid last-minute delays.
3. Contact travel agents for complete information on routes and schedules before leaving.
4. Where possible, select schedules and departure times that are less crowded and travel over routes that are less congested.
5. If possible, start trips on weekdays instead of week ends, since men of the armed forces and defense workers usually must travel on those days. Avoid rush periods such as holidays when there is usually a strain on transportation.
6. Take only the baggage that is absolutely necessary.

Parlor Car Space

Because of the necessity of obtaining maximum use of parlor cars on its lines, the New Haven Railroad announced that all space in the lounge section of parlor-lounge cars will be sold by reservation on the same basis as chair space in regular type parlor cars. This action, being adopted by many roalroads, thus eliminates the so-called "free space" in the lounge section of parlor-lounge cars, which hitherto has not been sold. Because of the constantly increasing passenger traffic, however, it has been deemed necessary to sell lounge space.

Free Entertainment

Despite regular nightly dimouts, Daytona Beach, Fla., is carrying out a wide program of free entertainment at the boardwalk for summer visitors, with programs beginning earlier in the evening and ending at dusk, so that no lights are necessary.

The city band made its first appearance Thursday, June 25, directed by William P. Heney with William J. Benton as assistant. The band will give three concerts each week throughout the summer through Labor Day.

The first of the Sunday night devotional services at the boardwalk was held Sunday, June 21, with a program scheduled each week hereafter of music and prayer by various churches of the city.

Tourabouts

Every week day the children's playground just north of the boardwalk is operated in customary summer fashion with trained leaders and lifeguards to supervise games, swimming and contests in a roped-off area. Free buses provide transportation for city living across the river. A number of civic groups have booked evenings to provide free entertainment in the band shell for the summer visitors. The first of these was the annual Flag Day celebration sponsored by the local Elks Club.

Mexican Tire Plan

MEXICO, D. F., July 6 (AP)—A plan whereby motoring tourists can cross the border on their own tires and then rent Mexican tires to use on vacation trips here was announced here by a new company formed by hotel men.

Hotel proprietors, faced with a 50 per cent decrease in the number of tourists since the war, decided that tires for Mexican trips should be assured and therefore formed the company. The Government gave it permission to buy tires to rent to tourists on condition it plant enough rubber trees to supply all the company's needs by 1946.

A tourist, after renting tires from the company, also may have his own retreaded while he is on his trip and pick them up when returning to the United States, it was said.

Good Cultivation One Secret of Success

The writer spent one summer during college years working as a gardener on a large estate under the direction of a Scottish head gardener who had spent more than 50 years working with flowers, trees, shrubs and vegetables. One of his favorite sayings was, "Gardening is a four-square business. You need good soil, good seeds, good feed, and good care. If you fail in any one of these respects, the plants will not do what they realy want to do."

Good care, among other points, means good cultivation. Fortunately for us in this particular year of higher prices for almost everything, good cultivation does not require financial expenditure—except for a hand cultivator or two, hoes, rakes, and other pieces of equipment. Most home gardeners have ample equipment to get by. Later in the article there will be a few specific pointers if one is purchasing new materials.

First Point

The first point of good cultivation has to do with the mellowness of the soil. The top inches of loam must be pliable and loose. Hard-packed, solid earth is a handicap to good growth. The tiny feeding rootlets of plants go out in all directions from the main roots. Unless the soil is reasonably soft, these feeding rootlets grow very little. A surprising number of flowers and vegetables have their main root system within a few inches of the surface. The next time you are transplanting irises, lilies, or strawberries, for example, observe how near the surface is the mass of roots. How about other plants whose roots go deeper, many perennials, annuals, and vegetables? The point here is as truely important as for the shallow-rooted plants. Unless the rain or sprinkling you give can get down to root level, it does not accomplish its full purpose. Chemicals in the soil are not available until they are changed to soluble form. Good cultivation means the moisture can seep downward more easily.

Second Point

Second, weed plants must be eliminated if the flowers and vegetables are to get full benefits from the foods the gardener applies. There are two kinds of weed, annual and perennial, and as all gardeners know, there is never a complete victory! The wind brings tiny seeds through the air. But there is a system which will keep one's garden always looking well-groomed. It involves two points. First, all perennial weed roots must be eliminated by spading or deep cultivation. Second, go over the surface once a week or each 10 days, and hoe up all the small weeds before they get started to any extent.

It is difficult to prove that cultivation per se increases growth; but there is evidence that frequent stirring of the soil which brings more oxygen into it, is a factor that promotes growth. The writer has tried many experiments with mulching to see if this technique would eliminate the necessity of cultivation. The results are not conclusive because of many variations, but what evidence there is leads to the conclusion that mulching is of most worth when applied no earlier than July. Plants mulched earlier than this date, in the latitude of Boston, do not make the growth they should.

Third Point

Third, good cultivation depends on an efficient number and type of tools. Most home gardeners can well afford to have two types of hand cultivators. Each serves a definite purpose. One type should have the curved, pointed teeth to dig down two or three inches under the soil. This cultivator is reasonably heavy, and when one sees a weed clump ahead, it is possible to bear down and rip out the entire root system. Another type of cultivator is a light-weight affair with seven or nine "shovel" type teeth. This is very efficient to stir the soil to a depth of one or two inches. It is what one uses the majority of the time from midsummer on.

Two homemade tools are helpful. A small wooden box with quarter inch mesh heavy wire stapled to the bottom enables one to sift out small rocks, pebbles, and roots and leave the soil. The finest tool the writer has found for "finishing" the garden is a homemade rake. Take a piece of soft-wood lumber, one foot long, two inches wide and an inch and a half thick. Through this drive four inch finishing nails one half inch apart. Fit a light handle into a hole in the center. This makes an ideal rake with which to go over the top soil, collect pebbles and small roots and leave the surface smooth and attractive.

H. S. P.

A Tuesday feature.

Marblehead's Skipper Gets West Indies Post

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Arthur G. Robinson, former skipper of the cruiser Marblehead, which was crippled in action in the Southwest Pacific early this year, has been made Senior U. S. Naval Officer in Aruba and Curascao, oil refinery centers in the Dutch West Indies.

The Navy said that he had taken over the duties of his new office, replacing Rear Admiral J. B. Oldendorf, who has been named Commandant at the naval operating base at Trinidad, British West Indies.

Admiral Robinson recently was awarded the Navy Cross for bravery, during the Japanese aerial attack on the Marblehead, and for bringing his badly damaged ship home safely.

Citizens in States Urged To Work and Keep Secrets

SEATTLE, Wash., July 7 (AP)—Urging citizens in the States to work "and keep their mouths shut," another group of men who fought at Dutch Harbor, most of them wounded, arrived in Seattle July 5.

"Just tell the people of the States to work and keep their mouths shut!" Private Bob Milam of Chicago said. "Tell them to keep producing war materials at top speed and get them to the men at the front. Don't say anything, then the Japs won't hear anything that will help them.

"Brother, they've got ears."

A. F. of L. Shies At Recognition Of Red Labor

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has "refused to recognize the Russian labor movement as a free labor movement," whereas the Congress of Industrial Organizations has considered it "on equal terms," a member of the A. F. of L. Executive Council said today.

A British effort to obtain British-American-Soviet labor collaboration to promote the war effort has been fruitless thus far, with the A. F. of L. failing to accept the proposal.

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, presented the proposal to the A. F. of L. Executive Council last May.

Daniel J. Tobin, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and member of the A. F. of L. Council, disclosed the A. F. of L.'s answer, in part at least, in an article in the July issue of his union's organ, the International Teamster.

Mr. Tobin's article contended that the gulf between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. was widening and that the attitude toward the British proposal demonstrated the difference in viewpoint between the two organizations.

"The C. I. O. leaders," said the article, "say that there is considerable progress being made toward unity. This is nonsense. Both sides have agreed to talk to each other, and that is about all. . . .

"The A. F. of L. has refused to recognize the Russion labor movement as a free labor movement, claiming that the Government of Russia controlled and appointed the trade union leaders and laid down the rules for them to work under.

"On the other hand, the C. I. O. went out 100 per cent to meet the Russian labor movement and the British trade union movement and practically recognized them both on equal terms. . . .

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said after the conference with Sir Walter, in May that the A. F. of L. had not rejected the proposal but there was some discussion in the form of "collective bargaining" on the subject. The nature of the A. F. of L. counter proposal was not disclosed. The British labor leader returned to England about two weeks ago after confessing disappointment to intimate friends over the results of his mission. His report has not been made public.

Interned U.S. Airmen Attend Fourth Party

ANKARA, Turkey, July 7 (AP)—Twenty-six interned U. S. Army airmen were given permission by the Turkish Government to attend a Fourth of July party at the American Embassy here.

Two others in the group, interned after forced landings on a return flight from bombing the Rumanian oil fields, are in a hospital.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Walking in Circles

A FORK IN THE wood road they were following made them stop to choose. The two branches looked equally passable, equally inviting.

"Does it make you think of the Robert Frost poem?" she asked. "You know, the one in which he wants to take both roads and still be one traveler?"

"We have the advantage of being two," he said. "We *can* take both. I have a notion the two come together again not far ahead. Want to try?"

* * *

For a little way, they could see each other through the intervening foliage. After that, they could still hear each other. They called back and forth. She began to sing an old folk song; and, when she paused at the end of the first stanza, he sang a bit of it back to her. She sang again, but now her voice was farther way. It trailed off fainter and fainter as more and more trees came between them.

He made a megaphone of his hands and called, but all that he could hear was a hermit thrush singing. He started on, wondering if he had been wrong about the roads and if he should turn back and if she would turn back. He went along for perhaps five minutes. Then he stopped suddenly: he could hear her singing. He ran ahead till he reached the confluence of the roads and sat down to wait for her.

* * *

She came into view, singing; and she kept on singing till she stood beside him, as if to prove that her song had guided her to the spot.

"Did I ever tell you about the long walk last summer that I didn't take?" he asked, as they walked on together.

"You have told me about several long walks you *have* taken, but you never got round to telling me about any you haven't."

He laughed. "What we did just now makes me think of it—parting and meeting, I mean. It was a walk around an island. The reason I didn't take it is simple: the island was a Maine island.

* * *

"Were you on the island?"

"I was there a month."

"Then I don't understand."

"It took me the month to understand myself. I was in love with the idea. I hated to give it up. My scheme was for two of us to start along the shore at the same time, but in opposite directions. When we got approximately half-way round the island, we would meet, of course, and meet again back near the starting-point."

"That would be going alone and going with someone else at the same time, wouldn't it?"

* * *

"I thought it would be fun to catch sight of the other fellow as he came toward me round the other side of the island, perhaps just emerging from behind a big rock or standing on a headland, still far ahead. I thought it would be something to swap experiences."

"Your past would be his future."

"We would celebrate the completion of the first half of our tour by building a bonfire and having a feast together. Then we would say good-by and turn our backs on each other once more."

"And, all the rest of the way, you would be wondering if he had seen everything you were seeing, and if he were seeing everything you had seen."

* * *

He had stopped in the path and stood listening. "Do you hear it?"

"You mean the wind in the pines?"

"Or is it surf on rocks a hundred miles away?"

She stood with head thrown back. "There is something about this day—I don't know what it is unless it is the clearness and sparkle of everything and the wind from the west—that makes me feel that over the next rise of ground we might suddenly come upon the sea. Tell me, why didn't you take your round-the-island walk?"

"It was a Maine island."

"How large an island?"

"A little island, six or seven miles long. But its coastline— The first person I asked said ninety miles. Another person said fifteen hundred miles. Strangely enough, both estimates could be correct, depending on whether you measure only the big indentations or follow every minute curve."

"It would have taken you a month to walk it."

"It would have taken more than mere time. In some places, the spruce and fir make an almost impenetrable tangle right down to the rocks and the rocks slant down to the sea. I didn't fully realize that until I was on a boat, sailing away from the island and looking back at it."

* * *

For a while, they let the wind and the trees do all the talking.

"Not many weeks ago," she said, "I took a walk to match the walk you didn't take. Only my walk was short and easy. It took only an hour or so. You see, you can walk with the water outside your circle or you can walk with the water inside your circle. I am beginning to think that circles make the best walks. I walked around Walden Pond."

"Why do you think circles make the best walks?" From the intentness of his voice and glance, one might suppose that the answer to his question would be the answer to some final mystery.

She thought a moment. "When you walk to a certain point and back, it's like going on an errand; but, when you walk in a circle, you walk for the sake of walking. There's another reason, too. We live in circles, don't we? We go round in circles as the earth rotates and we go round in larger circles as it revolves about the sun. The hands of the clock go round in circles. And we are always coming back to where we started from—"

* * *

"How far is it to Walden Pond?" he asked abruptly. "Fifty miles? Sixty miles? I'd walk there just to walk around it with you."

"One of us going clockwise, you mean, and the other anti-clockwise?"

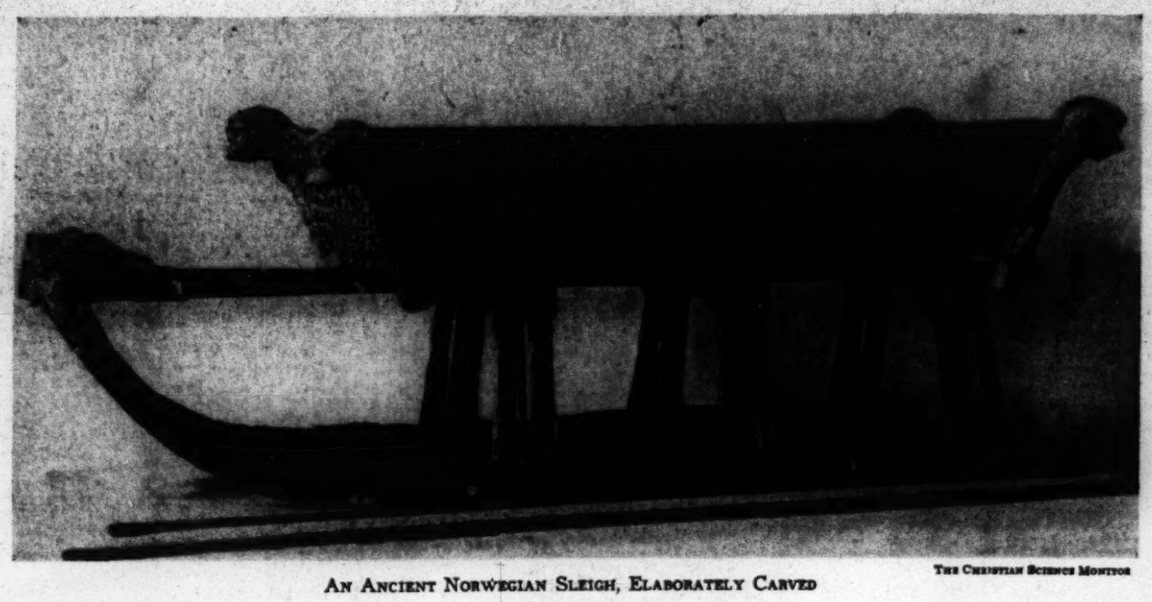
"I would be the one to go with the clock," he said, "and you would go against the clock, away from the clock, beyond the clock. I tell you, I'd start for Walden Pond tomorrow if I knew that, when I got there, I could see you on the other side, walking behind a light fringe of trees and coming nearer and nearer, and hear you singing across the water."

ROBERT FRANCIS

Do You Remember That Island—?

Do you remember that island in the sea?
Yes—I remember.
I hear the resounding chords of waves breaking on the rocks,
The muted arpeggio of water scudding up the pebbly beach.
I smell the mingled fragrance of bay, wild roses, and raspberries,
And the aroma of balsam that drifts on every breeze.
I touch the satin-smooth bark of the birch, brown and silver;
I listen to the antiphonal chant of the vesries in the dawn,
The harsh cry of the squawk returning to his nest,
And the peevish complaint of the gulls.
I taste the salt-sweet spray, wind-blown over spacious fields of water.
I feel the cool fingers of fog on my forehead.
Yes—I remember.

JEANNETTE S. KELLY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT NORWEGIAN SLEIGH, ELABORATELY CARVED

THIS SLEIGH, which is now in the Oslo Historical Museum, was found in the burial mound of Queen Asa on the Oslo Fjord. It was carved after the accustomed manner in Scandinavian countries of ornamenting articles of everyday use. Many accomplished craftsmen carried on native and local traditions and richly embellished the various articles of domestic use, such as clothing, furniture, tableware, jewelry, horse trappings, and vehicles of conveyance. The profusion of embellishment in Norwegian carving betokens an enthusiasm for all-over decoration and a delight in shaping and controlling materials.

Come With Me Into the Orchard

I HAVE HUNG the scythe up in the barn and now I am going to sing its praises. And if you doubt my competence to sing on so noble a theme come with me into the orchard, smell the new-mown hay, mark the swathes where they lie, and note the workmanship. Yes, I admit that over there by the damson trees and down by the fence there is a sort of unkempt, dishevelled appearance about the grass. . . . It was there that I began. It was there that I hacked and hewed, perspired and suffered. It was there that I said things of which in my calmer moments I should disapprove. It was there that I served my apprenticeship to the scythe. But let your eye scan gently that stricken pasture and pause here where the orchard slopes to the paddock. I do not care who looks at this bit. I am prepared to stand or fall by it. It speaks for itself. . . .

I feel that I could look forward joyfully to an eternity of sunny days and illimitable fields of waving grass and just go on mowing and mowing and mowing forever. I am chilled by the thought that you can only play the barber to nature once, or at most twice a year. I look back over the summers of the past, and lament my wasted opportunities. What meadows I might have mown had I only known the joy of it.

For mowing is the most delightful disguise that work can wear. When once you have got the trick of it, it goes with a rhythm that is intoxicating. The scythe, which looked so ungainly and unmanageable a tool, gradually changes its character. It becomes an instrument of infinite flexibility and delicacy. The lines that seemed so uncouth and clownish are discovered to be the refinement of time. What centuries of accumulated experience under the suns of what diverse lands have gone to the perfecting of this most ancient tool of the fields, shaping the blade so cunningly, adjusting it to the handle at so artful an angle, disposing the nebs with such true relationship to the action of the body, so that, skilfully used, the instrument loses the sense of weight and seems to carry you forward by its own smooth, almost instinctive motion. . . .

The sun climbs the heavens above the eastward hills, goes regally overhead, and slopes to his setting beyond the plain. . . . The plain darkens, and the last sounds of day fall on the ear, the distant bark of a dog, the lowing of cattle in the valley, the intimate gurglings of the thrush settling for the night in the nest. . . . There is still light for this last slope to the paddock. Swish—swish—swish.—From "Leaves in the Wind," by CLIVE GARDINER. (New York: Dutton.)

Summer Is a Sea

Surely
The sea has taken possession of our valley,
For look!
The fields are inundated with moving green,
And the grasses, daisy-mingled, run in long wavering slantwise undulations
That billow onward and mount to the distant woods,
Where the wind moves with a long sigh.

Summer is a sea;
Above its green and splendid surging
Swallows go dipping and soaring.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Truro Looks Across to Spain

BY REASON OF its high bold cliffs at the edge of the sea, Truro is the vantage point from which to "look across to Spain." . . . The sense of being farthest east, of being as near Europe as possible and still stand on American soil, of being on the outermost rim of a seagoing promontory, can be felt more keenly at the Highland Light bluff than elsewhere on Cape Cod, or, very likely for that matter, on our entire Atlantic shoreline. Perched here atop the 140 foot headland that drops abruptly away into the ocean, you are exactly opposite Pontevadra in northern Spain. A world of waves, three thousand miles of them, rise and fall endlessly between you and that old Galician town. . . . No land intervenes.

This is the ideal lookout for ship-gazing, the pleasure of which is always doubled by having binoculars in hand. A good pair will disclose a vessel's name at four miles, and will bring sea-traffic into view beyond the naked eye's horizon of twenty-three miles. Today, boats are by no means so numerous as they once were. Many now use the Canal, and it is to be recalled that one modern steam freighter can carry a cargo that required a score of schooners fifty years ago. . . .

The man on the bridge of yonder passing ship knows this giant sentinel of the sea as Cape Cod Light; the tourist slurs the second syllable and calls it "Highlun" Light; but the keepers and the natives, who should know what is what, come down equally hard on both halves of the word, and say High-Land Light. . . .

Highland Light is the first beacon "picked up" on this side of the Atlantic by ships making Boston Harbor from European ports. On account of its position at the extreme eastern edge of the Cape, much coastwise traffic passes it, and because of its great exposure, the full force of every storm is felt. . . . The view in ordinary weather is worth a long journey. Thoreau, who spent a night at the Light in 1849, wrote "it is like being at the mast-head of a man-o'-war sixty miles out at sea."—"From Cape Cod Ahoy!" by ARTHUR WILSON TARBELL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Unity with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE TUMULT through which mankind is passing, problems sometimes arise which test one's ability to reason rightly and judge wisely. One such problem is that of mastering grief. It is obviously desirable that this victory should be won.

Is there a present, perfect, and available remedy for grief? Does not the Bible offer such a remedy through the teaching and example of Christ Jesus? Do not his words and activities show that his remedy for this trouble lay in claiming his unity with God, immutable good, or divine Mind? He said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." On another occasion he said (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

Because of Christ Jesus' love for God and man, and because of his desire to show humanity that real life cannot be destroyed, he allowed those who hated him to crucify him. His resurrection proved that the eternal relation of man to God is not touched by the experience called death. His love for all mankind was evidenced when he prayed not only for his disciples, but "for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."

Can one bring into his experience the answer to Christ Jesus' prayer? Yes, through learning to understand and to love God and man in His image and likeness and to follow Christ Jesus' example. Christian Science shows how Jesus triumphed over erroneous beliefs by claiming his unity with divine Mind, infinite good, Love and Life. Of him Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 51), "His consummate example was for the salvation of us all, but only through doing the works which he did and taught others to do."

Christ Jesus demonstrated the power of God to destroy belief in a cause for grief. He said (John 14:10), "The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." He must always have realized the fact that life is eternal, and he demonstrated its eternality through his conscious unity with God. How else could he have reasoned rightly, judged wisely, and exercised his God-given dominion to bring good into his own experience, to dispense comfort by destroying sinful and diseased beliefs, to raise the dead and, finally, to roll away the stone from before his own sepulcher? He was ever listening for God's directing, being obedient to divine Mind. Thus he obtained and retained satisfying comfort, health, and eternal life.

Following his example, we can refuse to accept as real the mortal suggestions of loss and sorrow, and claim our God-given right to spiritual comfort, strength, and right activity. He who utilizes the quality of honesty does not doubt his power to be honest. Similarly, to realize that comfort, strength, and right activity belong to man without interruption empowers each one to express these divine qualities increasingly for his own good and that of others.

Intelligent, enlightening comfort is always available to the receptive, obedient seeker after Truth. Comforting indeed are Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 291), "As death findeth mortal man, so shall he be after death, until probation and growth shall effect the needed change." Jesus evidenced this fact by his presence on earth during the forty days following his resurrection.

Is not the indulgence of grief and self-pity a temporary turning away from the fact of man's ever-present immortal unity with God? Christ Jesus proved every phase of error to be powerless to destroy man's unity with God. Following his method enables each one of us to go on progressively, rejoicing in the assurance that he is working out his own salvation and will finally become fully conscious of his unity with God, eternal Life.

To be conscious of Life is to overcome fear of death. Comfort and joy will come increasingly to one who guards the door of his consciousness against beliefs of loss and sorrow. God blesses every such effort with increased comfort, strength, ability, and a more certain sense that life which reflects Life, God, is immutable and immortal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Enhed med Gud

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I AL DEN OMVÆLTNING, som Menneskeheden nu gaar igennem, opstaar der undertiden Problemer, der sætter ens Evne til at ræsonnere rigtigt og dømme forstandigt paa Prøve. Overvindelsen af Sorg er eet saadant Problem. Det er klart, at det er ønskeligt at denne Sejr vindes.

Er der her og nu et fuldkomment og tilgængeligt Middel mod Sorg? Tilbyder Bibelen os ikke et saadant Middel gennem Kristi Jesu Lære og Eksempel? Viser hans Ord og Gerninger ikke, at hans Middel mod dette Onde var hans Krav paa sin Enhed med Gud, det uforanderlige gode, guddommeligt Sind? Han sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 10:30): "Jeg og Faderen, vi ere eet." Og ved en anden Lejlighed sagde han (Johannes-Evangeliet 5:19): "Sønnen kan slet intet gøre af sig selv, uden hvad han ser Faderen gøre; thi hvad han gør, det gør ogsaa Sønnen ligesaa."

Paa Grund af Kristi Jesu Kærlighed til Gud og Mennesket og paa Grund af hans Ønske om at vise Menneskeheden, at virkeligt Liv ikke kan tilintetgøres, lod han sig korsfæste af dem, der hadede ham. Hans Opstandelse beviste, at Menneskets evige Slægtskabsforhold til Gud er uberørt af den Erfaring, der kaldes Døden. Hans Kærlighed til hele Menneskeheden blev bevist, da han ikke alene bad for sine Disciple, men "ogsaa for dem, som ved deres Ord tro paa mig, at de maa alle være eet; ligesom du, Fader! i mig, og jeg i dig, at ogsaa de skulle være eet i os."

Kan man bringe Svaret paa Kristi Jesu Bøn ind i sin egen Erfaring? Ja, ved at lære at forstaa og at elske Gud og Mennesket i Hans Billede og Lignelse og ved at følge Kristi Jesu Eksempel. Kristen Videnskab viser, hvorledes Jesus triumferede over fejlagtige Forestillinger ved at gøre Krav paa sin Enhed med guddommeligt Sind, det uendelige gode, Kærlighed og Liv. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 51) siger Mrs. Eddy om ham: "Hans fuldkomne Eksempel var til Frelse for os alle, men kun ved, at vi gør de Gerninger, som han gjorde og lærte andre at gøre."

Kristus Jesus demonstrerede Guds Magt til at tilintetgøre Troen paa, at der er Grund til Sorg. Han sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 14:10): "De Ord, som jeg siger til eder, taler jeg ikke af mig selv; men Faderen, som bliver i mig, han gør sine Gerninger." Han maa altid have forstaaet den Kendsgerning, at Liv er evigt, og han demonstrerede dets Evighed ved sin bevidste Enhed med Gud. Hvorledes kunde han ellers have ræsonneret rigtigt, dømt forstandigt og udøvet sit Gud-skænkede Herredømme til at bringe det gode ind i sin egen Erfaring, til at uddele Trøst ved at tilintetgøre syndige og syge Forestillinger, til at opvække de døde og til Slut til at vælte den Sten bort, der var lagt foran hans Gravkammer? Da han var lydig mod det guddommelige Sind, lyttede han altid efter Guds Vejledning. Saaledes opnaaede og bibeholdt han tilfredsstillende Trøst, Sundhed og evigt Liv.

Ved at følge hans Eksempel kan vi nægte at antage de dødelige Suggestioner om Tab og Sorg som virkelige, og kræve vor Gud-skænkede Ret til aandelig Trøst, Styrke og rigtig Aktivitet. Den, der gør Brug af en Egenskab som Ærlighed, tvivler ikke paa sin Evne til at være ærlig. Paa lignende Maade vil Forstaaelsen af, at Trøst, Styrke og rigtig Aktivitet uafbrudt tilhører Mennesket, sætte enhver i Stand til mere og mere at udtrykke disse guddommelige Egenskaber, til Gavn for sig selv saavel som andre.

Intelligent og oplysende Trøst er altid tilgængelig for den modtagelige, lydige Sandheds-Søgende. Mrs. Eddys Ord er i Sandhed trøstende (*Science and Health*, S. 291): "Som Døden finder det dødelige Menneske, saaledes skal han være efter Døden, indtil Prøvelse og Vækst vil bevirke den nødvendige Forandring." Jesus beviste denne Kendsgerning efter sin Opstandelse ved sit fyretyve Dages Ophold paa Jorden.

Er Hengivelsen til Sorg og Selvmedlidenhed ikke en midlertidig Afvigelse fra Kendsgerningen om Menneskets stedse-nærværende udødelige Enhed med Gud? Kristus Jesus beviste, at alle Faser af Vildfarelse var magtesløse til at tilintetgøre Menneskets Enhed med Gud. Ved at følge hans Metoder er vi alle i Stand til at gaa videre fremad, frydefulde over Forvisningen om, at vi udarbejder vor egen Frelse, og at vi til sidst vil blive os vor Enhed med Gud, evigt Liv, fuldt ud bevidst.

At være sig Livet bevidst er at overvinde Frygten for Døden. Der vil komme mere og mere Trøst og Glæde til den, der holder Vagt ved Døren til sin Bevidsthed mod Tanker om Tab og Sorg. Gud velsigner enhver saadan Anstrengelse med forhøjet Trøst, Styrke og Evne og med en klarere Opfattelse af, at det Liv, der genspejler Livet, Gud, er uforanderligt og udødeligt.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Nest With a Window

I WATCHED ONE patient little builder—an oriole lady—carefully select piece after piece of yarn and wool. . . .

Another oriole housewife, inspired perhaps by the excellent and colorful bargains being offered in building material, fashioned something extra special in the way of a nest, which we later discovered in one of the trees in the orchard. It was a nest with a *window* in it! I had read somewhere that a few such nests had been discovered before, but as is likely when a drastic change is made in bird architecture, the window was not always a success. If set too low, the eggs rolled out; if too high, the mother couldn't see the world passing by as she sat on her eggs.

This window was exactly right—a trifle lower than half-way down the wall, and facing the road so that Mother Oriole could amuse herself watching the traffic as she fulfilled her maternal obligations. The window measured one and one-fourth by three-fourths inches, and was a hole deliberately left unwoven. The edge was worked almost with an "over-and-over stitch," so that the hole couldn't be stretched out of shape, and the entire nest was woven of string and darning cotton and lined with wool tops, all garnered from our cloth line. Certainly one hundred per cent return on the yarn that should have gone into father's best summer socks!—From "Wings at My Window," by ADA CLAPMAN GOVAN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Free

I heard a song that wakened me.
The song was far, but it was free

as wind out in the distant wood.
What bird had made the morning good?

I wondered, letting sun invade
the room beneath the raised-high shade.

The song was out beyond the hill;
its sweetness made all others still.

And then I saw what I had heard:
it was a child, and not a bird!

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Trouble at the Front Door ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Responsibility for confusion over the rubber situation rests in large part with President Roosevelt. He will have to do something about it very soon.

The matter is so intricate and complex that not much more can be done in an article of this size than sketch in some of the details.

Donald M. Nelson said yesterday, "Rubber is our No. 1 problem." Mr. Nelson also told the Gillette subcommittee that if he had to start the synthetic rubber program all over again "from scratch" he would allocate 60 per cent of the supply to that made from grain alcohol and only 40 per cent to petroleum.

How extraordinary a face-about this is, is indicated by the fact that the present program as now allocated provides for 850,000 tons of synthetic rubber from a petroleum base and only 200,000 tons from grain alcohol. Whether it is too late to change plans now, in accordance with Mr. Nelson's changed views, is a moot question. Congressmen from farm areas have been advocating such a change for months.

But the present article does not deal with technical details of this sort, which are shifting almost from day to day. This article will attempt to take up the failure of the Administration to inform the public with sufficient clarity of the seriousness of the rubber shortage or to take adequate steps to conserve the rubber in automobile tires on a nation-wide basis. Responsibility for this failure goes back largely to the White House.

Conflict in April

As early as last April there was a conflict in statements by Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes and Price Administrator Leon Henderson on one hand, and an "anonymous spokesman" of the Office of Price Administration on the other, as to the size of the prospective gasoline rationing quota. This instance was symptomatic. Conflicting statements like this have followed the whole gasoline-rubber situation.

On May 22 a strong, united effort was made by the war agencies to enlighten the public on the real rubber shortage. Under the lead of Mr. Nelson a joint statement was issued by four major war agencies saying that rubber was "needed desperately" for the armed forces, that there was little chance of new civilian tires for the duration, and specifically warning against "optimistic stories" to the contrary, which, the statement said, "may keep us from recognizing what we are up against until too late."

Mr. Roosevelt's name was not on this statement but it was accepted as representing the Government, since it was instituted by Mr. Nelson.

However, four days later, President Roosevelt at a press conference brushed off a question about the rubber shortage with a comment of such airy optimism that it seemed to many authorities to be next door to reckless folly. He told his press conference that he did not think there was anything in the rubber situation to cause excitement. A substitute would be found, he thought. He said he was sure everything would work out all right.

It was subsequently explained that the President was making a casual comment to which he did not expect great importance to be attached. But the story was sent out over the United States, and the emotions it must have aroused in the breasts of the four war agency chiefs who signed the original warning may be imagined.

Frustrated Explanation

The White House explanation of the comment might perhaps be accepted were it not for the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's own policies seem to correspond with the viewpoint of his comment.

President Roosevelt has declined to accept the recommendation made by high authorities to impose at once a nation-wide rubber conservation program through gasoline rationing. Instead of that, an extraordinary compromise has been put into effect. In order to conserve rubber, gasoline rationing has been imposed in only one part of the country, the eastern seaboard. Mr. Roosevelt has warned the nation, it is true, to go slow in using tires, but the rest of the country has been permitted to buy all the gasoline it wants.

Mr. Roosevelt has justified his failure to act further on the ground that the 10-day rubber scrap campaign would end the conflict over how much scrap can be obtained by this means. Actually, this "conflict" is more apparent than real. A single self-appointed "authority" has declared that "10,000,000 tons" of scrap can be collected from this source. The same "authority" alleges that the whole shortage is a "myth." But the rest of the industry, almost unanimously, declares that if 500,000 tons of scrap can be collected the country will be lucky.

The results of the first 10 days' collection support the second theory. The results have been "disappointing," it is stated. Mr. Roosevelt has now lengthened the experiment for another 10 days. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's best friends are seriously asking themselves how long this situation can go on. They excuse the President's apparent reluctance to face the inevitable with the argument that he has been too busy with world affairs to tackle this rubber situation at his front door.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

'Make No Little Plans' ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

To get visual proof of long-range planning, just look out of our skyscraper office window here in Chicago. Planners, whether working on small city projects or on world-wide ones such as statesmen are now contemplating for the postwar period, can get a good object lesson here.

Look north, and you see a broad boulevard over which traffic flows smoothly, and beyond, miles of sandy beach and green parkway and another broad highway margining the lake. All this is a realization of plans made by some very capable persons nearly a half century ago. When you drive over these 15 miles of lake-front, landscaped express highway and park, just now receiving final touches, you are really driving on plans. For this entire system was envisioned in the original Chicago Plan, made in the early years of the century.

Now let's look in another direction. The prospect isn't nearly so good. Gazing westward out of this same window, you see a dingy part of town and if you know Chicago, you know that in some of these near-the-loop areas are to be found miserable housing, areas without parks, rapidly getting worse. Here you see the effects of no planning. The original Chicago Plan, admirable for its day, did not include a program to check blight and clear out slums. That work is just beginning now.

The Chicago Plan Commission is engaged at present in effective efforts to make up for lost time. A vast amount of study has been given, under its director, T. T. McCorsky, to population trends and the probable future needs of people and communities. A new master plan is gradually emerging, one which provides for the future of the city's less favored districts as well as for its lake front and main routes of transportation. It will surely have great beneficial effects upon the city. Thirty years from now, no doubt, children will be playing on green spaces in areas now blighted, airplanes will be landing conveniently near the "loop," and people will find a place to park because of the plans being drafted today.

But whatever the omissions of the original Chicago Plan, its accomplishments in a field then almost unexplored stand now as a guide and encouragement to the future. One thing Chicago has to offer to planners everywhere is the counsel of its first outstanding planning evangelist, Daniel H. Burnham. Mr. Burnham, who gave the country a glimpse of the possibilities of planning in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, awakened his fellow-citizens to the possibilities of remaking their city with these words:

"Make no little plans, they have no magic in them to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram, once recorded, will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency."

This advice may be useful to planners of the community of nations. And is it visionary to expect that their plan for a postwar world, being sketched at this time, will be realized as Mr. Burnham's plan for Chicago has been, providing that, as Mr. Burnham told us Chicagoans, they are big enough and noble enough to stir men to action?

To Change the Subject:

All-American Lunch Counter ..... ***By Silence Buck Bellows***

It's as American—and as democratic—as the Washington Monument, or Golden Gate Park, or the New York subway, or the Boston Common, or a voting booth. In fact, it's a little pocket-sized edition of democracy in action, to be read any noontime, in any American city, by anyone who is interested. If you don't believe it, follow me as I go to lunch.

Appetizing smells and the clatter of dishes announce that this is the hour when office buildings and factories yield up their tenants for the brief process of refueling. I fix my eye hungrily on the one vacant stool in sight, charge for it, and literally slide to base. The waitresses rush past, dispensing hot drinks, milk shakes, toast, sandwiches, "today's specials," desserts. I don't count. I'm just a stick sitting upright on a stool. So I watch my chances. And when an ear (belonging to a waitress, of course) comes as near as I hope ever to have it, I shout. I make it known that I want a cream cheese and olive, plain, on white, with a glass of milk. A business-like wag of the head denotes that the waitress heard me. The train has been caught. I may relax and look at my fellow passengers.

Rich Sauce of Human Affection

On my right is a genial, red-haired youth, eating spaghetti. He knows all the waitresses, and one of them tells him about her sister who has just been married. Her wedding, her new home, her handsome and devoted husband, delay considerably the normal march of ham and eggs and pie and cheese. But the hungry populace is romantic, too. We all listen and rejoice for the sake of the satin dress, the bridesmaids, the embarrassed groom, the ring, the wedding march and "O Promise Me"—sung just beautiful. We season our beans with the rich sauce of human affection, and shout amiably for more butter on our rolls.

On my left is a small elderly lady, who grips her handbag firmly and attempts to compel the waitress with her eye. It won't work, and I know it won't. So, as one pilgrim to another, I say to the little old lady, "You'll have to yell, you know." She makes a workable attempt, and I have the satisfaction of seeing her order arrive.

Beyond her is a quite immaculate businessman, who looks as if he has strayed from a luncheon club, and you wonder how he got here. But there he is, eating rapidly but with a well-bred preciseness, looking somewhat injured when he has to shout for something, but shouting nevertheless.

Further down the line a blue-eyed baby, disdaining his mother's guiding hand, is liberally sprinkling his adoring neighbors with rapidly softening chocolate ice cream. The immaculate businessman looks agreeable, but dubious, and moves his plate exactly one inch.

Down at the end of the counter, a tall young man munches steadily and stares into space, and beside him a uniformed truck driver attacks a huge club sandwich.

A couple of girls in slacks and shirts are waxing hilarious over some joke which they selfishly keep to themselves. The rest of us assume a polite indifference, but we would like to laugh too.

Cast-Iron Deer?

Beside the girls sits a woman who belongs to the iron-deer-in-the-yard era. At least in appearance. In actual years she doesn't date back that far at all. She is youngish, and her face is smooth and white, with no makeup. Her heavy chestnut hair is straight, and untortured by the permanent waver. Large brown eyes, small white hands, no nail polish. Lady, I like you. A carnelian, set in worn yellow gold, on her right hand. An old-fashioned cameo brooch—the kind where a lady in voluminous drapery stands by a gate, under a willow. Lift your left hand, lady—that's right. Yes—it's an old, pale amethyst. O lady, lady, let me follow you when you go. You must live in a square, old, red house, with a mansard roof, and cast-iron deer—or maybe dogs. . . . Never mind, lady. You'll have to go home alone. My lunch hour is up.

"One banana split! . . . Where's the toast, Mae, my customer's waiting! . . . And so I said to him . . . Ham on rye, and make it snappy! . . . No corn chowder today . . . And last night we . . ." What was that crash? Only one dish less, behind the scenes.

I know a poet who does his sonnets at a lunch counter. If the place is noisy enough, he can work out a sest[illegible] in half an hour.

China's Hope Rises as Sixth Year of War Begins

Chungking sees Allied air support as turning point in struggle to oust Japanese.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, July 7—The fifth anniversary of the Sino-Japanese War is being celebrated in a mood that looks hopefully into the sky despite grave difficulties on the good earth.

It is not only that Chungking is not expecting serious air raids—or that this temporary Capital has not been bombed since last September.

The mood is keyed, instead, to the welcome first communiqué from the "headquarters of the American Air Force in China, Burma, and India" announcing the bombardment of the Japanese air base at Hankow from which bombers used to take off for the attack on Chungking. Recent reports that pursuit planes have successfully fought Japanese bombers over several interior cities and that Allied planes have supported the Chinese forces on the Kiangsi front for the first time in more than three years raise a great hope that the last stage of the war is witnessing genuine air protection and gradually growing anti-Japanese air superiority.

China's possession of pursuit ships means a reduction of Japanese bomber range to within the limited radius of their own fighters, thus exempting a large part of Free China from the danger of air bombardment. The prospect of a further increase in the Allied Air Force in China, now considered definite, also promises a vast improvement in the striking power of the Chinese field armies and makes a Japansese all-out offensive even more unlikely.

Quiet Year of War

In spite of recent losses of the economically and strategically valuable territory of Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces, the Chinese are realizing that the recent Japanese offensive does not mean the end of the virtual Sino-Japanese stalemate which set in after the fall of Hankow and Canton in October, 1938. The past 12 months probably have been the least active year of the entire war. The daily average number of engagements was only 15 over the entire front lines and these were mostly minor as was indicated by the fact that Japanese casualties averaged 31, including wounded. That was 465 daily. Chinese casualties probably were less.

It is safe to assume that total Chinese forces are considerably larger than last year since recruiting has been going on. The total Japanese force in China is about 28 per cent less due to withdrawals. Therefore China's military over all position has improved. Looking back to last year's anniversary, the Chinese gratefully acknowledge a vast improvement in the political situation due to steadilyl improving collaboration with the United Nations.

Victory Not Doubted

Since the recent Roosevelt-Churchill talks emphasizing the important determination to render greater direct and indirect assistance to China, it may literally be said that nobody in China doubts that victory is certain and everybody is willing to hold out for total victory.

There is no doubt that the strain of war has increased, but several factors are more favorable than last year. While last year's crops were poor dut to drought, this year's crops promise to attain record volume, guaranteeing sufficient food for everybody.

Internal political problems have decreased. There is no friction with the Communists. There are no acute difficulties in the provinces which formerly were unsufficiently controlled. Unification of the country has progressed definitely. There is no grumbling and no peace rumors. The Chinese are aware of the possiblity that the Allies may suffer setbacks this summer, but are not nervous because they are confident a turn in the tide is due this year in Europe and also in the Pacific. They still stress the fact that the United Nations must be aware of the importance of the Pacific, especially China.

Wide World

Promise of China's Unending Resistance

A bell of yesterday rings the air raid warnings of today

Sea losses by Japanese counted on by China as vital indication of Nipponese defeat.

CHUNGKING, China, July 7 (AP)—Throughout China, the start of the sixth year of war was marked with mass meetings and parades. Presents were distributed to Chinese soldiers wherever possible. In Chungking, free shows were given for soldiers and policemen, and restaurants and shops reduced their prices for the occasion.

Chinese speakers everywhere reaffirmed the nation's determination to drive the Japanese from Chinese soil.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who last night told his people in a broadcast that "China no longer stands alone" and "the collapse of the enemy will be apparent" in the near future, spent the day reading dispatches from the front and performing his usual military duties as he has for the last five years.

From many parts of the world came messages of greeting and good wishes to the Chinese Commander in Chief.

Unprecedented Record

"By the end of this winter," the Generalissimo told his people in a broadcast, "Japan's strength will be only one-tenth of that of the Allies. Japan is plunging deeper and deeper into a morass. She is now beyond recovery. In the near future the collapse of the enemy will be apparent.

"Five hard years of resistance against Japan constitute a record unprecedented in the annals of warfare, a record not only of being the longest war for the past 100 years but also as an example of a weak nation standing against a strong one.

"But China no longer stands alone and our present position imposes greater responsibilities upon us. China is charged with the duty of operating as the main fighting force on the Asiatic continent.

"That duty is laid upon us with the same urgency as the duty of America to deal with her first and most threatening enemy, Japan."

Japan's Ship Losses

He warned the Chinese people to be on guard against "superficial speculations" that China's Allies were content to let Japan have her own way temporarily because of preoccupation with the Axis in Europe.

"The blow Japan received at Midway, in the Coral Sea and at Dutch Harbor marks the beginning of the decline of her fighting strength," he continued.

"Here is a single fact that will suffice to show Japan's weakness. The total tonnage of her naval and merchant vessels is scarcely more than 5,000,000. It will be impossible for her to maintain with so few ships the vast fronts over which she has spread her forces.

"Meanwhile the land, sea and air strength of the United Nations is daily increasing and already exceeds that of the Axis bloc.

". . . The final defeat of Japan will start at sea and end on land. Her depredations in the South Seas will prove the prelude to her disaster."

Tenacity and Courage Hailed by U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—China's five-year struggle was hailed today by American armed forces everywhere with an expression of determination to drive the Japenese invaders from "every foot of Chinese soil."

In a joint order of the day read to all Army and Navy forces, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary Knox of the Navy saluted the Chinese as comrades in arms and said their tenacious courage was an "inspiration for all defenders of democracy on every front."

The exceptional order was issued on the anniversary of the 1937 attack on the Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping which touched off a struggle which at the moment has reached new heights of intensity.

"Five years ago today the Imperial Japanese Government launched a brutal and unprovoked attack on the people of China," the order said.

"Lacking adequate arms and other equipment, the leaders of China have nevertheless continued their gallant resistance for five years. Today they are fighting with a tenacity and courage which are an inspiration for all defenders of democracy on every front.

"Today the members of the Army and Navy of the United States salute their comrades-in-arms in China and join with them in the firm determination to expel the aggressor from every foot of Chinese soil."

Secretary Hull, in a separate message to Chungking, told the fighting Chinese people that their determination to continue a heroic defense "constitutes an inspiring part of the unshakeable unity of the United Nations."

"Five years ago today (July 7)," said Mr. Hull's message, transmitted to the Acting Foreign Minister in Chungking, "China took up arms in defense of its soil against renewed Japanese aggression. Since that time the Chinese people have been ceaselessly and courageously battling for their liberty against the ruthless invaders. The American people have watched with deep sympathy and admiration the heroic fortitude and tenacity with which for five long and bitter years the Chinese people have fought on against heavy odds.

"On the occasion of this anniversary I desire to convey to you and through you to the Chinese people an expression of the wholehearted good wishes of the American people who, as comrades in arms with the Chinese people, are now facing common aggressors and share a common peril.

"We realize that the way before us is beset with formidable difficulties. We shall not falter. China's determination to continue resolutely and valiantly as a leader in the fight for freedom constitutes an inspiring part of the unshakeable unity of purpose of the United Nations. The consciousness of those nations of the justness of their cause, their resolve to make all necessary sacrifices, and their firm purpose to carry home to the enemy the war which he has rapaciously inflicted upon humanity make certain final victory."

CHUNGKING, China, July 7 (AP)—The Japanese have suffered casualties of 1,000,000 fatalities and 1,500,000 wounded in five years of war in China, an Army spokesman said today as the embattled Chinese went into the sixth year of their war, cheered by the blows struck recently by United States air forces against the Japanese invader.

China Is Praised By Soviet Press

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 7

The Soviet Press praised China's "courageous and heroic struggle for national liberation" today as the Chinese-Japanese War entered its sixth year.

"Japan expected through blitz operations to end this war in a very short period," the army newspaper Red Star said. "Time has proved the lack of foundation and the error of this expectation. Not a single operation by Japanese troops has brought defeat to the main force of the Chinese Army."

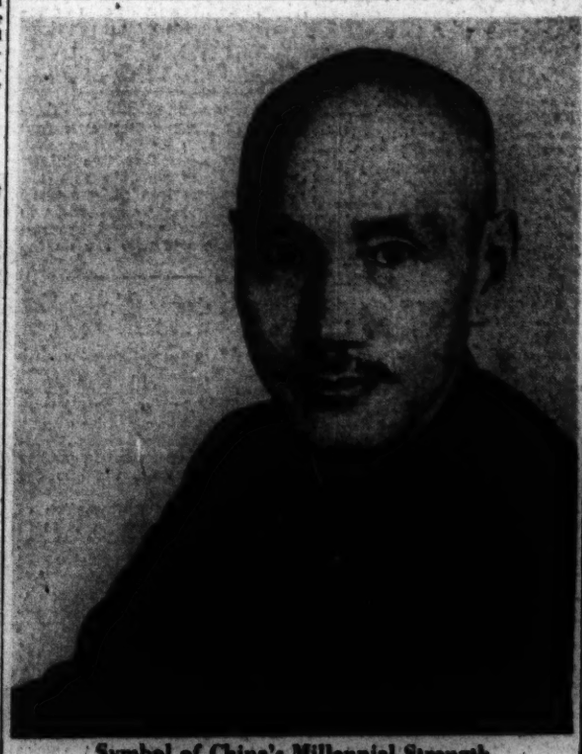
China's Flag Flies On Fifth Avenue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—China's flag was flying in Fifth Avenue today for the first time in the long history of that famous thoroughfare, known during the first World War as the Avenue of the Allies, as 42 banks, department stores and shops displayed the Chinese national emblem.

Because New York had no available Chinese flags, and professional flag makers could not produce them in time, Cutters' Union No. 10 and Dressmakers' Union No. 22 donated the flags to the United China Relief, arranging for three shops to cut and sew the banners.

The old Japanese Garden at Rockefeller Plaza became the new Mei-Ling Chinese Garden yesterday when Dr. Hu Shi, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, climbed on a chair and painted the Chinese characters for "Mei-Ling"—the first name of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek—on the garden's moon gate. Wendell L. Willkie and consular representatives of 22 of the United Nations paid their respects to the Chinese Republic on its war anniversary at a luncheon following the ceremony.



Symbol of China's Millennial Strength
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

Milestones of Resistance

Japan's slow progress in the five-year attempt to conquer China is shown by the following chronological milestones:

July 7, 1937—Clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers on Marco Polo bridge used by Japanese as pretext for proceeding to capture Peiping and to send a force against Shanghai.

Nov. 9, 1937—After 11 weeks of costly fighting, Japanese entered Shanghai and so gained possession of the important western banking center and trade emporium.

Dec. 12, 1937—United States gunboat Panay bombed and sunk by Japanese aircraft in Yangtze River, for which indemnity of $2,214,000 was paid.

Dec. 13, 1937—Capture and looting of Chiang Kai-shek's capital of Nanking amid unprecedented scenes of ferocity.

April 4, 1938—New Chinese front developed around Taierchwang, east of Soochow, which forced the Japanese back for some weeks, was finally breached.

June, 1938—Japanese checked in north by Yellow River floods start offensive against Canton in South.

Oct. 21, 1938—Fall of Canton.

Oct. 25, 1938—Fall of provisional Chinese capital of Hankow.

Feb. 10, 1939—Occupation of Hainan Island brings protests from France, United States, and Great Britain.

March 27, 1939—China's stronghold, Nanchang, in Kiangsi Province, fell.

June 14, 1939—Blockade of British concession at Tientsin.

March 30, 1940—Wang Ching-wei puppet government set up at Nanking.

July 28, 1941—By new pact with Vichy, Japanese troops swarm into French Indo-China.

May 15, 1942—Japanese open new drive southward through Chekiang, believed aimed at preventing establishment of United Nations airfields in Western China.

Halt Japan First, China Aide's Plea

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—China's military attaché here said the full power of the United States and China combined could knock Japan out of the war before the year's end.

Maj. Gen. Chu Shih-ming urged that the effort be made to defeat the Japanese first.

With even 500 warplanes of all types, China would be able to launch an offensive, General Chu told a press conference in discussing China's five-year struggle.

"The chances appear slim of defeating Hitler this year, but a knockout of Japan would be a long step toward beating the Nazis," General Chu said.

"It's sound strategy to hit the weaker foe first, and if we should eliminate Japan, the problem of supplying Russia would be solved. In the Pacific we can produce a more immediate war effect with less effort than in Europe."

The attaché said that thus far "very few" American planes had reached China and asserted that the financial aid extended helped morale and supported the currency, but otherwise was "little direct help to the war effort."

Today's Woman

English Kindness to French In World War I Repaid Here

By Lenice Ingraham Bacon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A debt of gratitude for the care given to three little French girls in England during World War I, and to many other little French refugees of that era, is being paid in America by Mrs. Frederick G. Keyes of Cambridge, sister of the three.

Mrs. Keyes, then Gabrielle Bowers of Paris, later became the wife of Dr. Keyes, the distinguished chemist, whom she met while he was Major Keyes in charge of American Chemical Warfare in France.

In the calm of her home in Cambridge, in June, 1940, news came of the bombing of England, and her first thought was of the children.

"I knew that bringing them to this country would have to be a woman's job," she said. "The men were too busy with other things." Remembering the protection and comfort of English homes, extended to her own little sisters more than 20 years ago, and later to her, she felt impelled to make the care of English children her primary concern in this war.

Breath-Taking Response

She cabled her offer of help to Miss Winifred Atwool, not yet retired head of the Whyteleafe School for girls near Croyden, where she had studied English and taught French immediately following World War I. The response came quickly: "Take 34 children whose parents most anxious to put in your care." The number was rather breath-taking, even to a person of Mrs. Keyes' courage. Homes for 34 children! But she found the homes!

Of the expected 34, only 21 arrived—17 girls and four younger brothers, and Mrs. Keyes has never ceased to grieve for those who were left behind because the parents could not finance transportation.

"I think of them always," she said. But there was plenty to be done for those who did arrive, for she was not content to bring them here. She was determined to see them happily adjusted. Her great desire was to keep them near together. "It was of the parents abroad I was thinking," she said. "If the children are in close contact, then the parents hear not only from their children directly but about them through others in the group."

Unbelievable as it may seem, Mrs. Keyes succeeded in placing 15 in homes within one block. The other six were placed in neighborhoods where they, too, can be near groups of English children.

Those 15 form a little English colony, enjoying get-together parties of their own every Saturday morning, and gradually establishing outside friendships also. Friends in the neighborhood have contributed to the success and happiness of the group.

Friends Help

A friend next door, Dr. Samuel Williston, who is a Professor Emeritus of the Harvard Law School, has helped with legal matters. Miss Constance Hall, another friend across the street, has taken over the responsibility of the children's piano practice, seeing that it is regularly and well done. Mrs. Walter Jennings, another neighbor, wife of a Professor Emeritus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has knitted socks for the younger children, enlarging them as little feet grew. Mrs. William Howard, wife of a Professor Emeritus of Harvard, has knitted sweaters for the children.

Another evidence of the "good-neighbor" policy is seen in the two ladders placed over the high back fence leading to a short cut through neighboring lawns on the way to school. All this kindly interest helps, but of course there are still many problems to be solved; for instance, that of financing college next year for one girl whose father is fighting in Malta.

At different times 15 of the 21 children have lived in the Keyes' own home, and at present there are five—13-year-old Rosemary and her two young brothers, Barbara, also 13, and Stella, who will enter college in the fall.

When I visited there I was welcomed by Stella, a gracious young girl with blond English coloring who had just come to live with the Keyes. For the past two years she has lived happily in a Lincoln, Mass., home, but now that high school has been completed she will be with the Keyes, as she plans to enter Radcliffe next fall.

Mrs. Keyes came downstairs wearing khaki overalls, which she laughingly explained were her "paint clothes." She had been installing five new soap dishes in the bathroom with easy-to-read, painted labels, each bearing the typically English names of the five.

Demands Complete Change

When a university professor and his wife open their home to an active, suddenly-acquired family, it means making over their plan of living. There must be room for the activities of the children, quiet for the adults, and yet a plan by which the whole family unit can be happily maintained.

For the children, Mrs. Keyes and her husband have provided a large play room on the third floor, which can be reached by the back stairs. There each child has his own cabinet for his particular treasures. In vestibule and bedrooms, each has his own shelves and books carefully labeled; thus there is no question as to ownership of belongings. Towels and cloths in a different color for each child help keep order in the bathroom.

An important item in the play room is a large cabinet. Mrs. Keyes opened it to reveal an amazing array of shoes of all sizes. These represented shoes out-grown, but not worn out, available to all in the little colony. When one child outgrows his shoes, they are added to the stock and he selects a larger pair which somebody else has outgrown. For the girls not quite grown-up, the high heels are a great temptation, but upon this point Mrs. Keyes is firm.

On the third floor also is a much-used sewing room. Barbara displayed an apron just completed and Rosemary had made a charming frock.

Daily Schedules for Each

Rising time in the household is 5:45 a. m. with the added rule that no one may get up before then. Breakfast is at 6:45. Each child has been provided with a daily schedule chart. There is a time for everything, a time to rest and to play, a time to bathe and to shine silver. All directions are carefully written in four colors. At the top of each chart is the key to the colors: Practice at home written in purple; dining room duties in green; music outside the home in red; and hygiene in pencil.

The "hygiene" programs no doubt vary more often. Under this heading for Richard, the youngest, are such instructions as: "Clean up, wash hands, hair parted, snack of food, outdoor play."

Other items on the charts include such things as "Inspect dinner table set by Rosemary"; "Set lunch table, ask Barbara to inspect"; "5-6 p. m. Practice—30m. Solfege, 30m. piano. If out Sat. do this work in morning"; and "if piano practice has been well done all week—good. If not, no choir, come home directly from school and get more sleep"; "At 4:50 p. m. both boys start together to music lesson." It is a rule of the home that the children go in two's.

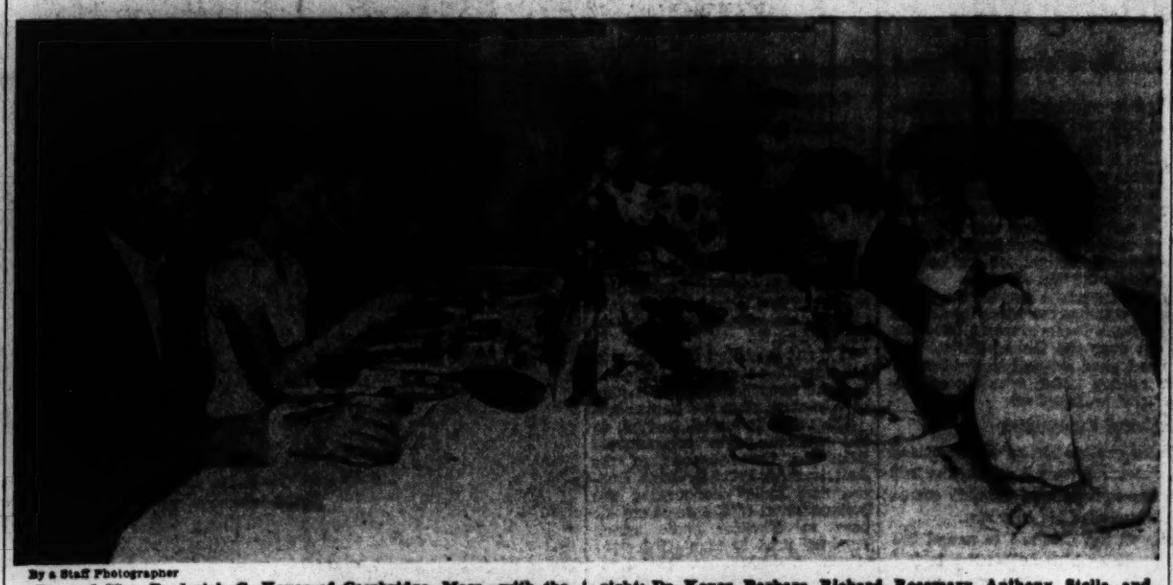
As Stella, Mrs. Keyes, and I sat in the living room talking, my chair began to rock without warning and the motive power proved to be small Richard whose blond head popped out from underneath. This little joke seemed to be a signal for the others to appear and join in the conversation, after which they proudly led the tour of inspection of the home.

Most of the children said they would like to stay here, but wanted their parents to come too. I asked Anthony (Tony) how he liked America. His answer was given with dignity, "Wonderful, thank you."

Preparations were under way for moving to the Keyes' summer home. I asked if all the children were going. "Oh, no, just these five," Mrs. Keyes answered, showing that "all" meant to her not just the five of her own household, but the entire group in which she is as keenly interested now as when they first landed.

Besides Dr. and Mrs. Keyes and the children, the household boasts seven pigeons, Pegasus, the cat, acquired by the children after they had seen "Fantasia," and Pomine, the Pomeranian dog. Pomine had been the special pet of Mrs. Keyes before the arrival of the children, and it would not have been strange had she regarded them as an intrusion. "She got used to them gradually," Mrs. Keyes explained. "I let one child at a time feed her until she became used to that child. Now she is fond of all of them."

Mrs. Keyes, with her vivacious manner and sparkling black eyes, so small in stature, looked very much like a little dark-haired French girl among the five blond English children. "If I had children of my own," she said, "these are the very children I would have had if I had had them made to order."



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Keyes of Cambridge, Mass., with the five English evacuees who make a lively family for them. Left to right: Dr. Keyes, Barbara, Richard, Rosemary, Anthony, Stella, and Mrs. Keyes, who arranged to bring them to America.

Left to right: Anthony; Mrs. Keyes holding Pegasus, who didn't care to pose for a picture; Miss Constance Hall, the friend across the street who oversees the children's piano practice; Richard holding Pomine, who smiled for the photographer.

American Boys Welcome, Says Lady Dixon

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Despite the rigors of homemaking in Australia today, housewives are managing to give American boys a warm welcome, Lady Dixon, wife of the Australian Minister and member of the Pacific War Council, Sir Owen Dixon, reported on arrival here after 10,000 miles of travel by troopship and train from "down under."

Making a home for her four children and her husband, in normal times a member of the High Court of Australia, Lady Dixon had plenty of opportunity to observe the encroachment of war on the everyday life of Australians.

Right now it is winter there and families are huddled around stoves because they have little coal or other heat. Even the wealthiest families are having to do their own housework as domestic workers have gone into factories or military service where they can make more money.

The department stores have stopped wrapping items so it is easy to see what your neighbor has purchased as you sit across from him on the tram or bus. When stores get low on clothing or other items because of a "run" on them, they simply cover their counters with what Lady Dixon calls "those awful dust cloths."

The corner grocer ("greengrocer" to Australians) delivers once a week. If you are living within a mile of a butcher shop, you are supposed to carry your meat home under your arm.

As for gasoline ("petrol"), the Australian motorist gets only four gallons a month, or about as much as the East Coast motorist in the United States is to be allotted in a week. Australia measures its gas, however, by the Imperial gallon which is a quart larger than the American measure.

Lady Dixon was herself a victim of rationing on travel equipment. When she found all large trunks in Melbourne "frozen," she had to collect an array of suitcases and boxes to transport the belongings of her four children, Franklin, aged 20; Edward, 18; Betty, 13; and Anne, 8.

Homes for American Boys

Yet with all these hindrances, Australian housewives are trying to create a homelike atmosphere for the thousands of American boys who have come to fight in the battle of the Pacific.

"They are all trying to prepare American food," Lady Dixon reported. "All American women are being hounded for recipes. The domestic problem limits home entertaining to some extent, however."

The Dixons' daughter, Anne, had the honor just before coming to America of attending the same school in a Melbourne suburb with young Arthur MacArthur, son of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. All the youngsters at a larger school next door hung on the fence, she recounts, and begged, "Please give us a look at Arthur." Both Arthur's mother and his Chinese Amah stayed with him in school until he fully recovered from his harrowing experiences in escaping with his father from Corregidor.

Lady Dixon offered to bring messages to families of various soldiers and nurses now stationed in Australia and she is only now getting them all delivered.

Impressed With Their Speed

She is a great admirer of the type of soldier the United States has sent to Australia—especially of the speed with which he gets things done.

"The speed with which your boys can manage a job has fairly left us gaping," she says. "Your jeep cars especially made us sit up and take notice."

This is Lady Dixon's first trip to the United States. She is especially impressed by the fine trees in Washington, of which Australia's legation in Massachusetts Avenue Park, has a prolific array.

She is sure her daughters' candy bill coming over on the transport "must have increased Australia's debt to the United States" and was much amused when her youngest inquired of a befriending Colonel what the "turkeys" on his shoulders meant.

As for Australia's national emblem — the Kangaroo — Americans may get the idea from their soldier-friends' letters that they roam all over the streets of Melbourne and Sydney, but Lady Dixon corrects that impression. "I've never seen a kangaroo," she confesses, "except in a zoo."

Housewives, Save Your Fat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Calling all housewives again! There's another important job to be done on the home front. And only you can do it.

Saving fats is a job that's vital to the winning of the war. Enlist today.

You won't want to throw out any more fats from now on. Not when you know that every two pounds will yield enough glycerine to fire five antitank shells.

The household fats whose services are urgently needed on Uncle Sam's industrial front include pan drippings from roast ham, beef, lamb, and poultry; broiler drippings from chops, steaks, veal and bacon; deep frying fats, whether animal or vegetable, from fried potatoes, fish, doughnuts, and similarly prepared foods.

In preparation for their journey to the front, strain them into wide-mouthed cans. A vegetable shortening can is ideal. Cans with jagged edges should be avoided, and don't use glass, paper, or cardboard containers if you have anything else available. The cans should be perfectly clean. Pour the fat through a fine mesh strainer or a cloth to keep meat particles or other foreign substances from filtering through.

The fat should be kept in the refrigerator or other cool place until at least one pound has been collected. But it should not be kept so long that it becomes rancid, for this destroys the glycerine content.

When a minimum of one pound has accumulated, take it to your nearest meat dealer. He will weigh the fat and pay you the established price for it. The War Information Office explains that the price may vary in different parts of the country, depending on their accessibility to rendering plants. Out of courtesy to the dealers who are co-operating so generously in this campaign, try to take your fats to them during the early part of the week when they are not so busy.

The Army needs plenty of explosives. The Navy needs ship's compasses and those vital mechanisms which throw depth charges overboard. Guns, tanks, planes, ships, and barracks require a lot of protective paint and varnish.

In the making of all these things glycerine plays a big part. And glycerine is obtained from fats. It is estimated that two billion pounds of reclaimable fats are wasted in American kitchens every year. Here's your opportunity to help your husband and brothers and sweethearts who are on the firing line.

Victory Food

July 16 to 25 will see the fifth "Victory Food Special" featured in stores throughout the United States. Broilers and fryers it will be this time. They will be coming to markets in abundance as the result of great expansion in poultry production to meet wartime egg requirements.

"By increasing consumption of this poultry meat when it is in greatest abundance," said Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, "we not only encourage farmers to continue the production of eggs, but we help conserve pork and other meats so urgently needed for our armed forces, for lend-lease shipment to the United Nations and for other wartime purposes. Marketings of such poultry are expected to be heavy and consequently the price should be attractive to consumers."

For the Kitchen Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two books have recently come to our desk, either one or both of which will help you in revamping your family menus to accord with your sugar ration.

"Sweets Without Sugar," by Marion White (M. S. Mill Co., New York. $1.25) is a small volume devoted entirely to desserts. No sugar at all is used in any of the recipes, yet most of your favorite cakes and cookies, pies and other rich desserts are included. As the author points out, they will taste just as good as they did years ago when the cooks of Colonial days used honey and molasses and maple syrup to make these same desserts.

The second book, "300 Sugar Saving Recipes" by Harriet H. Hester (M. Barrows & Co., New York. $1.50), is a guide to the whole problem of wartime cookery, not just to desserts. In addition to chapters on cooking without sugar, there are quick-to-prepare menus for the woman who is spending long hours in wartime service. There is also a chapter on Wartime Replacements, intended to anticipate the absences which will be noticed on the canned-goods shelf. Baked beans, for instance. Box lunches, now so important in the war work as well as the school schedule, rate a whole section to themselves.

Both authors have had long experience in the food field. For ten years Marion White managed the Cooking Institute of a national magazine, testing recipes for more than a million readers throughout the United States. Harriet Hester is the Home Adviser for Station WLS, Chicago. In connection with her daily half-hour broadcasts to homemakers throughout the country she has "family tested" thousands of recipes. Those included in her cookbook represent the best from her own kitchen and the ones most often asked for by her radio audiences.

A. M.

Courtesy, National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe

Gen. Oglethorpe's Famous Victory Celebrated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, Ga., July 7—The 200th anniversary of the Battle of Bloody Marsh—increasingly recognized by close students of world history and by modern historians as one of the few really decisive battles of all time—was celebrated here today on the original battleground with special honors for Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe who prevented further Spanish advances into North America.

Descendants of the handful of English soldiers who turned the tide of victory were present.

Georgians also are remembering General Oglethorpe's other achievements, including the banning of slavery in 1733 and the prohibition of traffic in rum and other hard liquors.

The battle being commemorated today is counted among the most decisive in history, although fought by barefoot soldiers on the Spanish side. They were lured onto fields prickly with thistles as part of General Oglethorpe's successful strategy. Outnumbered seven to one, the founder of Georgia Colony won a startling victory, assuring that North America would be Protestant and Anglo-Saxon.

One-Man Crusade

Except for the Battle of Bloody Marsh, 200 years ago today, the Spanish tide of empire might have swept northward against the then feeble English colonies.

Today's bicentenary is made the occasion for an effort to bring General Oglethorpe into his own with the public. Eric Underwood, an Englishman who has delved deeply into the records, is staging a sort of one-man crusade to redress the balance.

In Mr. Underwood's judgment, several Americans honored by busts in the Hall of Fame at New York University are less deserving than Oglethorpe of a place there. Into the Congressional Record for June 22, this year, Senator Walter F. George (D) introduced an article by Mr. Underwood.

"Such was the scope of his genius that Oglethorpe embodied in his person half a dozen great men," the article declared. "A great soldier, a great administrator, a great philanthropist, a great reformer, a great artist, and a great Christian gentleman — Oglethorpe was all of these."

As a soldier and strategist, he made such use of meager forces that Mr. Underwood writes: "Even a Japanese general of 1942 might have gotten ideas from him."

Enemy Drawn In

The English had tried without success to dislodge the Spaniards from St. Augustine, the northernmost point of their advance. At this point Oglethorpe withdrew and "contrived that the Spaniards" should be drawn into launching an offensive.

"They fitted out an armada of 50 ships to sweep the heretics for ever from the North American settlements," the article continues. "The key to the Southern States was St. Simon's Island.

"Oglethorpe drew the enemy across a terrain of his own choosing. He had even planned the time when the thistles should be at their prickliest to slow down the barefooted Spanish infantry who outnumbered his own men by seven to one.

"By strategem he led them to believe that an English fleet was on its way to his relief and arranged that some small vessels should appear on the horizon to lend color to the deception."

Yet the success of Oglethorpe in this little-remembered but decisive battle is only one incident in an amazingly rich experience.

Opened New Door

He it was who brought John and Charles Wesley to America. To thousands of others in search of refuge he opened a new door through his colonizing projects.

He is the "bright-eyed, wiry, brave old gentleman who walks through the pages of Boswell's Johnson." Boswell intended doing a biography of Oglethorpe. Had he done so, forgetfulness probably could not have descended over such a great man. No other biographer has succeeded in making him widely known to the public.

Today's celebration, which lasted only an hour and a half, consumed almost as much time as the two-hour battle.

Signifying the close bonds between the mother country and the new world, today as well as on that July 7, 1742, the 104th Infantry Band opened the musical part of the program with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and closed with a stirring rendition of the first verse of "God Save the King."

The British Government was represented by Lieut. Commander, the Earl of Carrick, serving at present in the Royal Naval Volunteers Reserve as British naval liaison officer at Norfolk, Va.

James A. W. Marjoribanks of the British Consulate at Jacksonville, Fla., was present representing King George VI.

Deeds of Fort

The deeds of Gen. Edward Oglethorpe's old Fort Frederica, a familiar sight to thousands of Georgia coastal tourists, were delivered by Mrs. Shelby Myrick, President of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America, to C. R. Vinten of the National Park Service, who accepted them in behalf of the Federal Government for the purpose of establishing here a national park. The deeds were given to the Society by Mrs. Belle Taylor in 1903. The Society then took steps to restore the fort and grounds to their original state, and have kept it in repair since to prevent disintegration.

The celebration, the only observance or official recognition in Georgia or the United States of this important battle, took place on the historic battle site of Bloody Marsh, the land of which is now owned by Mrs. Lydia Parrish, author of the new book, "Slave Songs of the Georgia Sea Islands."

Waac's Menu Unrationed

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, July 7 (AP)—Judged by the menu at least, the life of a Waac here isn't going to be bad at all.

Unless, girls, you don't like such things as baked ham and pineapple, scalloped potatoes, stewed tomatoes, mustard pickles, bread and butter, orange sherbet, wafers and coffee.

That's the bill of fare for the evening meal of July 20, the day the first members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps report to the officers' school where Uncle Sam's feminine soldiers will be trained to replace men in noncombatant Army jobs. The other July 20 meals:

Breakfast — Oranges, branflakes, half a pint of milk, butterfly (sweet) rolls, buttered toast, jelly, poached eggs, tea, and coffee.

Lunch—Tomato essence, crackers, cold cut sandwiches, combination salad, caramel ice cream, iced tea, and coffee.

Sailorette Bill Strikes Snag

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — Storm clouds loomed in the offing for Uncle Sam's prospective sailorettes today even before their organization was officially launched.

As Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Affairs Committee disclosed he would seek Congressional approval of legislation authorizing a women's naval reserve, a fellow-committeeman, Representative Beverly M. Vincent (D) of Kentucky, announced he would object to unanimous House consent for consideration of the measure.

"The whole mess is ridiculous," said Mr. Vincent, who hails from a western Kentucky district where, he asserted, the men folks do the fighting and the women take care of the homes.

Already passed by the House, a bill inaugurating the reserve was amended substantially by the Senate and, unless Mr. Vincent withdraws his opposition, will be forced into conference to iron out the differences.

Mr. Vincent contended at a committee meeting yesterday that there was no need for the projected force of 10,000 enlisted women and 1,000 women naval officers to take over non-combat shore duty.

The Kentuckian said the jobs could be filled by World War veterans who want to do something for their country and who are better qualified. These men, he commented, know more about matters of war than the girls, many of whom are experienced primarily in "putting on lipstick and looking in a mirror."

Despite Mr. Vincent's opposition, Mr. Vinson said he was hopeful of getting the legislation approved and sent to the White House shortly.

Navy spokesmen told the committee it was planned to use as officers girls with college training and to put them to work at such tasks as handling communications, translating maps and doing other jobs requiring special knowledge. High school training probably would suffice for enlisted ratings.

In charge of the women would be a woman lieutenant commander, the highest rating allowed by the legislation. The officers would rank alongside regular naval officers, but their authority would be limited to the women reserves.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

NEW...a CREAM DEODORANT
which safely
CHECKS PERSPIRATION
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5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of The American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabric.

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39¢ a jar
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THE DEPARTMENT STORE Serves Its Community

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, July 7, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

With the Pocket Planetarium You May Win A Speaking Acquaintance With the Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lake Forest, Ill.

Now comes a "pocket planetarium," an astronomical finder that locates and names the stars, planets, and constellations at any given time of the day or night.

Designed primarily for serious work—for students of astronomy, for aviators and navigators—the device is so simple that Boy Scouts or sixth graders can use it. And you could use it outside in your garden to get acquainted with the evening star and with the constellations as they appear to spangle the night.

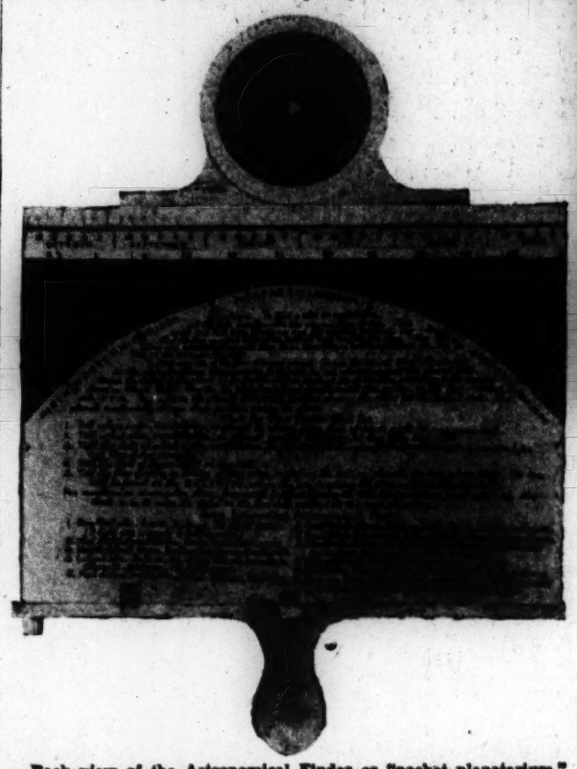
Dr. Harold B. Curtis, head of the mathematics department at Lake Forest College, a co-educational school 30 miles north of Chicago, invented this star finder. It measured 14½ by 19 inches. There is a roller chart of the stars and constellations, and above it a gauge of the months, days, and hours. Just a twist of the roller spreads out a chart of the sky at the time you are viewing it, with the planets, stars, and constellations all named.

You can tell, too, what their locations will be on other dates, and when the sun, or any particular star, will rise and set. By means of the chart an aviator or a navigator at sea can tell the time of day or night.

Dr. Curtis has successfully used his star finder in astronomy classes at Lake Forest, and has demonstrated it before university and high school classes, Boy Scout troops, and in grade schools. He is considering its commercial production now.

Aviators particularly will find this pocket planetarium of great value, Dr. Curtis thinks. It's not intended to supplant the detailed classroom courses they necessarily must take, but to aid such instruction. The astronomical map or chart ordinarily used in astronomy classes is apt to be a complicated affair. Dr. Curtis' star finder is a sort of short cut to learning the heavens.

For instance, take an aviator sent from the United States to help protect the skies over Australia in the present war. He'd find the pocket planetarium of great help in acquainting him quickly with the night skies there.



Back view of the Astronomical Finder or "pocket planetarium." The circle at the top shows stars and planets about the poles. This one is set for the northern sky.

The "pocket planetarium," invented by Dr. Harold B. Curtis of Lake Forest College, being demonstrated by him to three students in the astronomy class.

Commencement Echoes

"Do not fear change. These changes that are lowering as you lay your hand to the work of your generation will not overwhelm you. So far as you are moved unselfishly and maybe even blindly, you need not fear to push on. Your path in the long run, in terms of decades or generations or even in terms of an era, will be clear.

"For nothing can conquer the spirit of man, and nothing but wider realms of liberty can quench man's thirst for freedom. Nothing can strangle the life impulse in the inner core of man's heart. What if the revolutionary changes that hang over civilization today should wreck all that is splendid in our democratic way of life or deprive us of all that is comfortable, even of much that is necessary? Still we have within ourselves those principles of truth and justice, that implanted longing for peace, that burning urge for just relations which we call liberty."

—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, speaking at Randolph Macon Women's College.

Library Co-operation With Latin America Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Libraries, as well as diplomats and business leaders, are playing an important role in helping promote good relations with South America, a recent report by the American Library Association reveals. Under a special grant made by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1939, considerable progress has been made in furthering this program by the Committee on Library Co-operation with Latin America.

For years the activities of this committee were carried forward on a purely voluntary basis. With the appointment of a full-time executive assistant and the establishment of an office in the annex of the Library of Congress, attention has been directed toward surveying the programs of the various library, governmental, and private agencies working in the general field of cultural interchange with Latin America.

In addition, efforts have been made to establish closer ties with individuals and groups leading the library movement in the Latin American nations. Lists have been compiled containing the names and addresses of persons, institutions, and agencies in this country and in Latin America, lists of U. S. librarians who speak Spanish or Portuguese or who have traveled in Latin America, and lists of South American librarians who have studied in this country.

To date a major part of the program has consisted of study of the possibilities of promoting cultural relations between this country and those in Latin America through the exchange of publications and in assembling information about Latin American libraries.

Training Important Part

Training for librarians is an important part of the program. Lacking felowship funds of its own the committee has attempted to locate outstanding Latin American librarians and has recommended them to the agencies having such funds. It is especially noteworthy that within the past few years the head librarians of the major libraries of Colombia, Peru, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela have been brought to the United States to study and observe American practices with demonstrably successful results.

Today, there is a network of key librarians in Latin America conversant with American practice and literature, who are orienting their libraries towards American library philosophy and methodology. One of these visiting librarians made a special study of rural libraries to put into practice back home.

The reverse of the picture, the committee reports, is not so bright, since funds to send U. S. librarians to Latin America for similar study and observation have not been found. Such a plan is regarded as important in helping to gain understanding of their library problems, potentialities, and possibilities. It is such training, the committee points out that will help build up a trained reserve of librarians who can fill with competence positions as Latin American specialists in American libraries, exchange positions, teaching posts, and lecture engagements.

In South America

Extension activities carried on by the committee in South America have included distribution of library materials and supplies to libraries which needed them, aid in distributing books and learned journals provided by U. S. institutions and individuals, and provision of funds for microfilm readers and library films.

In February of this year the Benjamin Franklin Library, containing a collection of North American books and periodicals, was opened in Mexico City, and is freely available both to Mexican nationals and resident Americans.

Extension activities in the United States have included circulation of exhibits of Latin American books which were shown at public, college, and university libraries throughout the country, and assistance in preparation of programs for radio broadcasts.

Bernice Stevens

Now That They Have Gone Away to Camp How Wise a Parent Are You?

In 2 parts—Part 2

By Clarence Arthur Shaffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As I look back upon years of camp experience, it seems to me that the counselor's greatest dread is the parental visit, whereas he would welcome one or two visits a season from a parent who knows how to visit a camp.

When you arrive at camp, go to the camp office and learn the procedure this particular camp observes for visits. Never visit the cabin or bunk unless you are invited by a counselor or your child. When it comes time to talk to the counselor, be prepared quickly to discuss the points that you have in mind, get his reaction and point of view on the various phases of Junior's growth, and if it seems wise, discuss them briefly with the Director later. Don't expect the counselor to entertain you, to take you boating, or to provide you with swimming togs. His job is to keep a group of boys happy, and while you are taking his time, the group may be roaming idly about, waiting for the counselor.

Perhaps it is natural for you to want to take Junior out of camp for the day. Realizing that this is selfish, you invite one or two of his bunkmates to accompany him. He has to discriminate against some tentmate if he chooses a companion, and the others do not forget. Too often the cabin group is robbed of a sense of unity that it rightfully deserves. You may disrupt the group routine, take him away from an activity in which his skill is needed to help his team win points, or give him unneeded experiences that he will brag about to his fellow campers, but which do not add to the sum total of values he is to get from camp.

Parents often complain that their children don't seem to welcome their visits. Your child will be glad to see you if your visits are infrequent and brief. He has a full program every day, and two or three hours of your company is all that he needs or really desires now. If you see your visit as an intrusion upon his schedule of activity, you can better understand why campers and counselors resent the presence and selfishness of the parent who comes for a week end or a week, or who takes a cottage in the neighborhood and visits daily. Camp is a cosmos that accomplishes most when it has the least interruption, and although everyone is courteous to you while you are there, you contribute to the welfare of the camp only at times of exhibitions or on special occasions when an audience is desired.

May I enter a vigorous plea for the child whose parents insist upon taking him out of camp a few days early? The entire program unfolds like the plot of a good story, working toward the climax of achievement and interest such as an exhibition or camp banquet at the end of camp. If he leaves a few days early, he misses the very best part of the experience. Where a special train or bus is provided to take the children home, do not deprive your child of this natural and thrilling end to his summer.

Imagine yourself in the places of Director, counselor, and camper and you will become the perfect correspondent, visitor, and patron. Camp has assumed responsibility for the welfare of your child for eight weeks, and left you free to do many things that you might not have done had Junior remained with you. "Loose him and let him go," and give to your vacation the enthusiasm and joy and planning that is being given to his. What fun you will have comparing experiences and adventures when you are together again!

Part I was published yesterday

Shortage of Academicians Is Result of Nazi 'Kultur'

Nazism, exalting war, debases learning. Kultur inside Germany is declining even as Nazi armies try to impose Kultur on Europe. Facts seeping out of Germany register the cultural eclipse and are presented in three articles. The first follows.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE—The effects of Nazi book-burnings and suppression of academic freedom are being strongly felt at present by Germany in a shortage of academicians, especially in the liberal arts.

Quoting figures given in Sozialen Praxis, German newspapers recently reported that there will be a shortage of 80,000 academicians in Germany in 1950. This estimate is based on the present state of the universities and advanced schools.

Frankfurter Zeitung writes: "The prospects in the medical arts and perhaps even in chemistry and engineering are more or less satisfactory. Prospects are much worse for lawyers and for teachers of all kinds, since the "new crop" is not sufficient to cover normal replacements.

In 1950, half of the needed replacements for lawyers and 65 per cent of the needed replacements for teachers will be lacking unless a radical change takes place.

The decline in academic work, as Hans Erman points out in "Das Reich," is not merely a wartime phenomenon. The decline began in 1933 with the rise of Hitlerism so that at the outbreak of the war the number of students at the University had been reduced by one third. There can be no doubt that National Socialism, which gives dynamism to war, takes it out of intellectual life.

The Frankfurter Zeitung has several explanations for the decline in academic work. They are the decline in the birth rate during the last war and in postwar years, the attraction of other occupations in economic life and in the army, and the experiences of inflation years when studies were expensive and opportunities for graduates few.

An important reason for the decline, especially in the liberal arts, was not mentioned in any of the papers. It is the hostility of National Socialism to intellectualism and free research.

This becomes clear when one notices that it is the liberal arts—history, literature, philosophy, philology, etc.—which have suffered most, whereas the branches which do not suffer so much by Nazi intolerance, but on the contrary are furthered by the Nazis for their material advantage — medicine, chemistry and engineering—have not declined.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has frequently attacked intellectuals as practically superfluous members of National Socialist society. The emphasis in training the youth has been placed on the one-sided nationalistic, racialistic instruction of the Hitler Youth, the Labor Camps and the party formations. The schools and universities have been co-ordinated in the same direction and all thought which deviates from the party line rigidly excluded—even if this demanded concentration camps for teachers and bonfires for offensive books.

It is questionable whether under this system the so-called liberal faculties of the universities have any justification for continued existence at all. Actually since the construction of anti-Semitic institutes and the mobilization of the academic youth for mass propaganda work against Western civilization, it is questionable whether one can still speak of a German university.

The dissertations for degrees in the liberal arts are not only weak in number but extraordinarily so in content. The very titles betray an overstrong influence of National Socialism, perhaps because academic positions are state positions in Germany and a good National Socialist dissertation would facilitate getting a position.

Such titles as "Berlin Romanticism and Jewry," "The English Upper Class and the Lower House," "The French Provincial Radio" show the tendency of concentration on present political problems, though there are still five dessertations devoted to Goethe's genius. One dissertation on Germany's cultural relations with foreign countries is in line with present-day attempts of Germany to extend its cultural influence abroad.

The devastating influence of Naziism on the universities is seen in the theological faculties. Nazi attempts to bring all Protestant Churches under one hat and set over them a Nazi head with the task to Germanize Christianity resulted in a strong decline in theological study both in quantity and quality. Never before in their history have the Germans had a better chance than today to spread the power of German Kultur throughout Europe, in which every state is directly or indirectly politically and economically dependant on Germany. But never before has the German classical tradition—the tradition of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, etc.—stood at a lower ebb. Even in Germany itself all desire to occupy onesself with these master minds of German culture seems to have vanished. How much more is that the case among foreign nations. "We do not want to be a nation of poets and thinkers," Goebbels has repeatedly stated.

When Germany was politically weakest, poets and thinkers conquered the world.

Through the Editor's Window

American History in College

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that most of us Americans have never had American history anyway—that is, not since somewhere in the grades. In a survey conducted by the New York Times, 82 per cent of the 690 institutions of higher learning in the United States which answered the Times questionnaire, were found not requiring American history for graduation; and less than 10 per cent of the undergraduates were taking it during the recent spring term.

The statistics quoted, if I read them as the Times article intends, would indicate that American History is largely passed up by students in colleges and universities in favor of European or world history. They further show up 69 per cent of the questionnaires as favoring compulsory courses. Those who are not in favor of making it compulsory gave as their reasons: That no subject should be forced on the college student; that many college students have already taken courses at the secondary level; and that a broader viewpoint can be gained through world history rather than national.

Those who urged that it be made compulsory gave among their reasons these six the most frequently, according to the Times article: It helps develop good citizens; it teaches the American way of life; it builds civic responsibility; it develops good leadership; it helps the citizen appreciate his American heritage; it will give American boys fighting against Fascism a clearer insight into the democratic traditions they are defending.

I confess I am not excited over the "disclosures" of the survey. Most students have taken European history in college because it wasn't offered in high school and American was. Also, while the above six "results" of studying in American History are certainly to be sought, they seem to me, also more in the nature of wishful thinking than of automatic achievement. American History as it is taught,—at least in many colleges, and anywhere else, for that matter, provides no magic formula for achieving these highly desirable results. Therefore, instead of urging merely that American History be required for an A.B. degree, I should urge that it be better taught, particularly at the college level.

American History ought to be the best taught and most thrilling subject of all that are offered by the History Department. It ought to have a waiting list, an overflow; it ought to exert dynamic influence on Student Unions, on campus Y.M.'s and Y.W.'s, on dormitory bull sessions, and after graduation on all alumni "colleges."

In spite of the fact that for a new movement it is hard to find able teachers, many secondary schools are even now doing a significant job with American History in their so-called "social studies" classes. They are making it real, tying it in with community projects, taking it out into the voting booth, the town meeting, the city hall, the municipal courts. Too much of the history taught in the old way has centered exclusively upon political fact and theory. The social development of peoples, the vast social movements and their causes, the immediate relation of what one is learning to what one sees in local and regional conditions—these emphases vitalize and give personal meaning to a study of history, implementing the political.

By all means, let us have more American History in our institutions of higher learning. But let us have it not because it is required but because it is more real. Students may flock to "snap" courses where no work has to be done. But students surge, also, to courses that are thoroughly worth taking. If we provide American History courses that they realize they can't afford to miss, we shall be achieving some, and perhaps, all of those six desirable results listed above, and not have to trouble ourselves over the appalling state which the Times statistics may seem to indicate.

A Tuesday Column

Toward Oriental Studies in Our Schools

New York

Howard E. Wilson of the American Council of Education in Washington, D. C. and of Harvard University, and William E. Hocking, also of Harvard University, met recently with Pearl Buck, president of the East and West Association, to discuss ways and means of promoting a better understanding in American schools of the importance of the Orient in the present world crisis and in the peace to follow.

Topics discussed by the General Education Committee of the East and West Association, under the chairmanship of Dr. Tyler Dennett, formerly of Williams College, and an outstanding authority on American history, were: ways of coordinating similar activities in other intercultural fields, possibilities of a general survey to determine the extent of Oriental material in American school curricula, and methods of incorporating this material in the courses of the present curricula when new electives cannot be introduced. Other subjects discussed by the committee in connection with the academic project was the need for authoritative book lists and teachers' guides to aid instructors in the selection and use of Oriental materials; the preparation and capable sponsorship of this new material.

More Experimental Schools For Venezuela

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela

The success of the "Escuela Experimental" has prompted the Venezuelan Government to found three similar schools, it has been announced by the Minister of Education, Gustavo Herrera. Another one named after Luis Correa, famous Venezuelan author, is under construction in the state of Falcon.

Efforts of the "Escuela Experimental" have attracted the attention of educators throughout Latin America. The school was erected in Caracas several years ago for studying new methods of primary education. The 1,500 children have been subjected to numerous tests and experiments, and a system of teaching has been developed which Dr. Herrera says is one of the most advanced in the continent.

The experimental schools have developed a diversified program for young children that includes scientific observation and field work. They also stress manual training, production technique, workshop training and gardening. The creative urge is encouraged through art periods for painting, drawing, moulding in clay, through lessons in music composing and the establishment of a children's theater.

The "Escuela Experimental" has 35 classrooms, a library, workshop, laboratory, music hall, club rooms and athletic fields. It is streamlined and equipped with a public address system and air-conditioning plant.

Stanley Ross

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 356,000
Previous day's sales 420,210
1942 volume to date 33,111,548
1941 volume to date 65,052,182

Stocks Turn Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—The stock market ran out of buying steam today after three successive rallying sessions.

Hesitancy was evident throughout the list at the start. While scattered favorites managed to cling to modest advances, trends soon turned irregularly lower and, in the closing hour, declines of fractions to a point or so were in the majority.

The comforting feature of the proceedings for bullish forces was the absence of any real selling pressure. The turnover was around 350,000 shares.

Commission house observers had various explanations for the stemming of the recovery push. Cited principally was the discouraging war news from Russia. The lengthy upturn also was thought to have impaired the technical position of the market to some extent and inspired mild profit cashing. A partial offset were more cheerful Egyptian developments and signs that a little inflation psychology might be taking hold here and there.

Prominent stocks on the offside most of the time were American Telephone, Santa Fe, du Pont, American Can, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Texas Co. and Great Northern.

Occasional resistance was exhibited by Cerro de Pasco, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, United Aircraft and U. S. Gypsum.

In a spotty curb Pittsburgh Plate Glass jumped more than 3 points and Sherwin Williams was up about as much. American Gas, Humble Oil and Gulf Oil met support. Falterers were American Cyanamid, Pennroad and Pantepec.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market developed an irregular pattern today with small gains and losses well distributed over the list near the final hour.

Outstanding quiet after overnight disclosure that the Treasury would come into the market Wednesday for $2,000,000,000 of new money, the first step in a much larger financing program scheduled for July.

Corporate loans posting small advances included International Telephone 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s.

Unchanged to lower issues included Northern Pacific 6s, St. Paul 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Wabash 4½s, Republic Steel 4½s and New York Central 5s.

Brazil 6½s and Peru 6s were among foreign loans up a shade while Chile 6s and Buenos Aires 4½s were lower.

Stocks Close Firm In London Market

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—The stock market closed with a firm tone today.

British funds were up on investment support. Internationals finished very firm.

Industrials showing slight advances were tobaccos, textiles and iron and steels. Rubbers and teas were firmer, home rails nigher on dividend expectations, oils steady and kaffirs inactive.

Commercial Loans Off $36,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities decreased $36,000,000 in the week ended July 1.

The decrease followed a trend of recent weeks and brought the total for these loans to $6,469,000,000, which was $572,000,000 more than a year ago.

Chain Store Sales

NEW YORK (AP) — Sales of F. W. Woolworth Co. in June totaled $33,024,988, an increase of 19 per cent over $27,652,730 in June, 1941. The total for the first six months of $184,898,248 was 16 per cent above $159,034,950 a year ago.

Neisner Brothers, Inc., variety store operators, reported net six-month sales of $13,422,820, a gain of 24.53 per cent over the $10,777,946 in comparable 1941. June sales advanced 32.55 per cent — $2,679,639 against $2,021,594.

Sales of C. C. Murphy Co. in June amounted to $6,205,498, an increase of 26 per cent over $4,931,317 in the like month of 1941. Sales in the first six months aggregated $32,639,159, up 24½ per cent from $26,213,088 last year.

Interstate Department Stores reported June sales totaled $2,792,600 against $2,416,773 in June, 1941, an increase of 15.6 per cent.

Municipal Award

Westerly, R. I., $200,000 Tax Notes due November 10, 1942. Second National Bank of Boston .548, First National Bank of Boston .589, First Boston Corporation .67, plus $5.

U. S. Steel Seeks More Rail Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced that the United States Steel Corporation had applied for permission to buy "additional shares" of capital stock of the Pittsburgh, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company. The steel corporation said that it owned "almost two-thirds" of the railroad's stock, and that its wholly owned subsidiary, the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, holds a 999 year lease on all property of the railroad.

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (s) cash or stock; (x) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (z) paid last year; (k) payable in Canadian funds; (y) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (wd) with warrants; (ww) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Boston Port Protests Rail Rate Changes

Cancellation of certain freight rates, "absorptions," and allowances, which have been of pre-war value to the port of Boston in securing cargo for import or export, was vigorously protested today by the Boston Port Authority.

Changes ordered by the three railroads serving this port through the New England Freight Association on the ground that the features were "obsolete" because of the war, will seriously retard postwar recovery of commerce, here, it was charged.

Letters to Rail Heads

In letters to the presidents of all three railroads, Richard Parkhurst, chairman of the Authority, warned that protests would be filed before the proper authorities in each and every case that adversely affects the future opportunity of the port to obtain competitive business when the war is over.

Pointing out that no such policy is being pursued at New York, Mr. Parkhurst calls the action of the roads at Boston "short-sighted" policy. Certain of these changes abolish rates that were put into effect at Boston specifically to meet New York competition, he said, and that after the war will be needed in connection "with attempts we shall immediately make to attract commercial cargoes through Boston."

One specific example is an allowance of 40 cents a net ton for heavy lift service at Boston between vessels and cars. Cancellation of this allowance has been ordered. This rate was put in after "fairly strenuous endeavors by the Port Authority, extending over a considerable period," in order to give the port a chance to handle import marble, Mr. Parkhurst said.

Postwar Shift to N. Y. Seen

"Naturally, after the war, if the allowance is not effective, the business will immediately seek the port of New York, and we shall have to go through the same performance all over again to try and get it back to Boston."

Mr. Parkhurst asked the railroad heads to interest themselves in the situation to the extent of cooperating in the protection "of such favorable rate and allowance set-ups as we now have in the port, even though they appear to have no immediate usefulness."

National Income In May at Rate Of $109 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—National income rose in May, on a seasonal basis, to a level equivalent to $109,000,000,000 a year, the Commerce Department said.

The wages, dividends and other income payments to individuals, totaling $8,656,000,000 actually were slightly below April, but since the decline was less than is usual at this season, the Department said if constituted a gain for statistical purposes.

The principal decline between the two months was in dividend and interest payments. Salaries and wages increased from $8,066,000,000 in April to $8,252,000,000 in May.

Middle West Corp. Denied Rehearing

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has denied a rehearing on its order directing the Middle West Corporation to dissolve either the Central and South West Utilities Company or the American Public Service Company and change the capitalization to a single class of common stock.

The three firms applied for the rehearing, contending that the order of June 4 was "so vague and indefinite as to be unenforceable." They argued that the commission should have listed a detailed plan of reorganization allocating new securities between the various existing classes of security holders.

"The existence of both Central and American as intermediate holding companies unnecessarily complicates the structure of the Middle West system," the SEC declared. "We found that the elimination of one of the companies was also a necessary step in the process of bringing the Middle West system into compliance with the requirements of section 11 (B) (2).

"We are of the opinion that respondents' petition sets forth no substantial ground for rehearing and that it should therefore be denied."

Metal Shelving Output Subject to WPB Approval

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited the manufacture of metal shelving, except for direct delivery to the armed services or Maritime Commission on specific WPB authorization.

Previously shelving manufacturers have been allowed to make a percentage of their former production for civilian use and could accept orders for the armed services for delivery before July 15.

Under the new order the Maritime Commission and the services must have their orders approved by WPB.

Urges Evaporated Milk Control

POND DU LAC, Wis. (AP)—Directors of the Pure Milk Products Co-operative have approved a resolution urging that the U. S. Department of Agriculture control the price of evaporated milk by a nation-wide marketing agreement and order similar to that covering fluid milk.

Commerce and Finance

Politics Seen at Bottom of Breakdown of Inflation Controls

Business and Industry

WPB Issues Turn-In Rule On Auto Parts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Motorists will be required after July 15 to turn in a worn-out part before accepting a new part, the War Production Board ruled.

The provision was part of an order imposing new blanket restrictions on the manufacture of spare parts for all types of automotive equipment, covering the last half of the year, and affecting 400 makers of replacement parts.

The new turn-in requirement is intended to add to the national stockpile a quantity of scrap metals almost equal to the amount consumed in spare parts production, WPB explained.

In addition, the order forbids the sale or delivery of a new part to a consumer to replace any part which can be restored to working order by the distributor.

Will Limit Output

The production restrictions will limit output to the minimum number of parts required to "retain the efficiency of the country's motor transportation system," WPB announced. Producers will get full priority assistance in order to help keep trucks, trailers, busses and passenger cars on the road for the duration of the war.

Manufacturers of parts for medium and heavy trucks, trailers and busses—the vehicles rated most essential to the war effort—may produce up to 125 per cent of their sales during the same period last year, provided their over-all inventory of parts does not exceed a four-month supply. If their inventory is above this, they may make only 75 per cent of their 1941 output, and must not arrive at the end of any quarter with a higher inventory than at the start of the quarter.

The same limitation is imposed on so-called "off-the-highway" vehicles, a classification which takes in trucks, tractors and trailer equipment, designed for use in mining, construction, logging or petroleum development projects.

Producers of parts for passenger cars and light trucks may manufacture up to 70 per cent of their sales in the same period last year, or 50 per cent if their inventory exceeds the four-month limitation.

Time Zone Limits

After Aug. 15, parts distributors in the eastern and central time zones will be limited to a 60-day supply of spare parts in dollar value. Distributors in other time zones will be restricted to a 90-day supply.

WPB said its intent in establishing two production bases for the rest of the year was to permit producers with fairly large but unbalanced inventories to manufacture those items which they do not have in stock, but for which there is a pressing consumer demand.

By previous orders, WPB has restricted manufacture of parts to functional equipment, and has ruled out such items as hubcaps, clocks, bumpers, hoods and fenders.

U. S. Troops Abroad To Get Foreign Goods Under Barter System

WASHINGTON (AP)—A "big scale barter system" under which American troops overseas may obtain supplies to be charged against Lend-Lease accounts was announced by the War Department.

The system, adopted to save transportation space and time, provides for furnishing of supplies, services, equipment and facilities by foreign governments in exchange for "appropriate credit against its account on the Lend-Lease books in this country."

The department said that "the amount of such foreign assistance to our troops will be determined solely by the individual country's supply ability. In effect, it is a modified version of the old military doctrine of using all available supplies and equipment in a theater of operations."

Real Estate Bond Prices Decline 0.6 P. C. in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Real estate bond prices declined 0.6 per cent during the month of June, according to the Arnott-Baker Real Estate Bond Price Average, covering 200 real estate securities. The average price per $1,000 bond was $307 on June 30, compared with $309 on April 30 and $302 at the close of 1941. The gain from the first of the year was 1.6 per cent.

The slight decline in the averages, the report stated, was due mainly to a decrease in the average price of New York City office building issues. During the month 58 of the issues increased in price, 56 declined and 88 remained unchanged.

New York City issues, comprising the largest sub-division, declined 0.7 per cent. Boston issues made the best showing with a gain of 1.5 per cent. Philadelphia issues advanced 0.3 per cent and Pittsburgh declined 0.4 per cent, and a group of miscellaneous advanced 0.7 per cent.

Denied Rail Directorships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission denied the applications of Robert E. Smith of New York and Harry W. Harrison of Philadelphia and St. David, Pa., for authority to serve as directors of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad while continuing to hold directorships in other railroads.

Leaders, Public Seen Apathetic To Breaches in Inflation Dike

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current inflation episode appears to be just one more shot in a long-term slow-motion movie of evolution—or revolution—in the financial fundamentals of the American economic system. It started with the bursting of the gold standard bonds, developed into habitual peace-time budget deficits, in the thirties, and now foreshadows rationing, price control, and no one knows what further degree of centralized control of the American economy.

Gist of the matter is that the financial orthodoxies, despite official lip-service to them and some public nostalgia for them, are overboard. Old-fashioned economics has met politics head-on and politics has won. The American public, by and large, is making no financial sacrifice for the war whatsoever, except in certain fixed-earning middle brackets which are caught behind taxes, cost of living, and possible job loss.

The great body of the American people, as opposed to "the rich" and the corporations, are making more money than ever before, has more money in the bank than ever before, and appears determined to continue doing so, so that at the present rate, the end of the war will see the American people owning more in the aggregate of folding money, deposits in the bank, and promises of the United States Government, than it ever owned before by perhaps as much as 50 to 100 per cent.

Anti-Inflation Plan Riddled

The President's seven-point anti-inflation program of April 27 is riddled; farm prices and union wages are due for a further rise, price ceilings are beginning to break, and every step taken to hold back the rising tide of money incomes is "too little and too late."

To put the matter flatly, the battle for orthodox economic maxims of war financing is being lost on at least four fronts simultaneously—taxes, war bonds, wages, and farm prices, not to mention the troubles of OPA itself, the infant agency which bids fair in the end to become as powerful as Paul Bunyan's blue ox. On the two first-mentioned fiscal items, the story is told in the old proverb—the mountains labored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse; or as Shakespeare puts it, "Much ado about nothing."

Treasury and House Ways and Means have wrestled over a bill to cover one-seventh of the estimated 1943 deficit; the Treasury is pushing hard for a voluntary war bond program to cover one-fourth of the remaining gap after taxes, and the actual War Bond sales are running about a sixth of the deficit, and certainly not half of that is coming, as it theoretically should, out of current income. As for farm income, it is up easily 25 per cent over last year and slated to go higher. And wages are now due for another general 10 per cent upsurge regardless (as the WLB Little Steel hearings indicate) of whether these wages are at the subsistence level or above it.

How Labor Sees It

If this latter prediction seems far-fetched, the following considerations may support it: (1) Harold Ruttenberg, the idea-man of the present wage push, said recently that "unless the efforts of American production workers to stabilize their real wages at that level essential for maximum war output draw more results, there will be cause for rejoicing in Berlin and Tokyo," and Phil Murray put it more simply by saying that refusal of the proposed steel wage increase would be "a victory for Hitler." (2) Steel and automobiles are wage bellwethers and both are scheduled for increases. (3) Wage "stabilization" is pending in the West Coast aircraft industry. But Willow Run wages average 30 per cent over Southern California aircraft plants with living costs only 9 per cent higher. In short, when steel and auto wages are "upped," the argument for raising wages elsewhere is a push-over. (4) The official argument for higher steel wages started with a plea that the men aren't getting enough for a decent living, then in the same breath went on to argue that with more wages they would buy more war bonds. (5) Farm income shows a long and persistent tendency to move up and down with factory payrolls, which today means up.

Politics as Usual

What has happened is that the political momentum of pre-war habits has carried into the war. As Tories would put it, the New Deal is carrying on politics as usual, or as the New Dealers might put it, the democratic gains of recent years are being "protected" against those who would use the war to sap them. But to put it baldly, the American people, as self-distinguished from the rich and the corporations, is manifesting a complete willingness to make almost any physical sacrifices for the benefit of the war, but not one dollar of financial sacrifice.

The money incentive of capitalism has been thoroughly democratized by the same social process which carries the fashions in dress from the top to the bottom of the social scale in American society with breath-taking speed. In this case the milliners of the new economic fashions are made up of labor leaders, farm bloc, and the administration. In the case of the Federal fisc, the habit persists of using it to raise the standard of living, not lower it, and the Administration and Congress just simply won't tap, for political reasons, the real sources of the big money—the American people itself; in the case of farm prices, the farm bloc has acquired the habit of victory and isn't going to give it up; while periodic wage increases have become an annual national habit.

The Economic Whirlwind

None of this jibes in any conventional way with the economic prospect. As soon as current wholesalers' and retailers' inventories are worked off, the American people appears slated to have to live on a supply of goods and services not much better than it lived on in 1932. With $100 billions of purchasing power and $50 billions to be purchased—or whatever the fashionable figures are—it will find everything out of joint, and, having sown the financial wind in theory should reap the economic whirlwind.

In fact there is, from some points of view, an even worse side of the picture. While some people gain, others are going to lose unmercifully from the trend. As a single instance, a wage increase in the American economy proportioned to that likely to be granted in steel, would wipe out most corporate earnings. The argument is made in the case of the steel companies that they can afford it, but that is only because the living standards argument is weak at that point.

The poorest wages are generally paid by the poorest earners. The argument is therefore likely to vary; with the good earners like the steel companies, wage increases will be justified by their ability to pay; with poor earners it will be justified by the living standard argument. Anyway it will be justified, and wipe out profits. If wages in the aircraft industry, for instance, were raised to automobile standards, all the profits would go out the window unless the U. S. Treasury came to the rescue.

Squeeze Play on Profits

The squeeze play on profits is not limited to wage increases. The meat packers are now caught in one, between high prices for hogs and fixed prices for pork, and the clothing manufacturers just took a painful roll-back of prices from OPA which squeezes them between higher costs and lower prices.

These uncomfortable considerations, however, should not blind observers to the trend, nor make them accept conclusions about it which are not true. It is not, for instance, true that this apparently reckless flouting of "established" economic canons is going to jeopardize the war effort. The United States military forces will continue to get the best of everything even if (1) wages are raised indefinitely; (2) farm prices are more and more heavily subsidized; (3) the Administration fails to stand by its anti-inflation program; (4) the Treasury and Congress continue to argue over trifles involving mere fractions of a billion dollars; and (5) the War Bond sales drag.

The reason is that, in the last analysis, priorities, PRP, rationing, and price control will do the job that anti-inflation fiscal devices fail to do. The old rule of revolutions is again due to prevail, that high-handed and sterner measures will prevail where gentler ones are not wanted. The American public appears perfectly willing to make the necessary material sacrifices for the war. It just wants to go on accumulating paper profits.

[To be continued]

World Corn Harvest Sets New Record

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The International Agriculture Institute at Rome reported the World's corn harvest in the past year set a new record, the United States and Argentine leading while the European crop was cut by war and unfavorable weather.

The institute found the harvest for the year ended in October, 1941, in the Northern Hemisphere and March-April in the Southern Hemisphere, not including Russia and China, totaled 120,700,000 tons against 116,900,000 in the preceding period, and compared with a five-year average of 108,600,000 tons.

The United States and Argentina accounted for more than half the total with 77,200,000 tons against 72,400,000 the preceding year.

Weather in the United States and Argentina had been favorable, the institute said, while it was unfavorable in Europe, where a labor shortage because of war demands in some areas also was a factor.

Rumania produced 3,300,000 tons against 3,700,000 the previous year, Italy 3,600,000 compared with 3,400,000, and Spain 700,000 tons compared with 740,000.

States Taxes Proposed On U. S.-Acquired Property

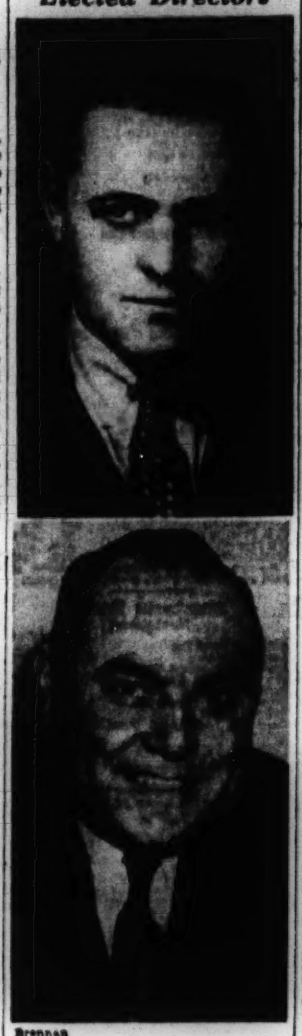
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed and sent to the House a measure permitting States to levy regular taxes against property acquired by the Government since January, 1942, or obtained in the future for general military purposes.

Senator McNary of Oregon, the minority leader, said similar measures were in effect during the last war.

U. S. Steel Official Retires

NEW YORK (AP)—John Hulst, Vice-President of the United States Steel Corp. and a well known engineer in the steel industry, retired July 2 upon completion of more than 40 years with the company and its subsidiaries.

Elected Directors



Brennan

(Above) Alvin P. Adams and (below) Harold H. Budds, elected directors of the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. Mr. Adams is President of Duramold Aircraft Corp. and Mr. Budds is general manager of the Ranger Aircraft Engine Division of Fairchild.

507 Axis-Controlled Firms Liquidated By U. S. in Gov't Drive

WASHINGTON (AP)—A total of 507 Axis-owned or controlled firms in the United States have been liquidated and enemy personnel forced out of scores of other concerns in a relentless drive by the Government to eliminate financial and commercial "fifth columnists."

Officials disclosed for the first time the wide scope of this unspectacular but all-important side of the war coincident with a conference here of financial and economic experts of the 21 Pan-American republics to discuss similar action throughout the western hemisphere.

To date, the United States' campaign has brought:

1. Forced sale of assets-liquidation-of 307 foreign-owned or controlled businesses through withholding licenses required for operation under various "freezing" orders.

2. Outright seizure under alien laws of around 2,000 patents and the capital stock of several score large companies held by foreigners, many of these enterprises in the vital chemical, dyestuff and drug industries.

3. Placing government representatives in the businesses, who after close observation, recommended a course of action to eliminate Axis influence. These representatives decided, in the several instances, on seizure of the capital stock or other interest of undesirable individuals or concerns or liquidation of the enterprise or discharge of certain officers or employees.

4. Achieving the same goals through withholding licenses for operation under "freezing" orders or by voluntary action of enterprises in reorganizing and changing trade practices.

Daniel Willard

BALTIMORE (AP)—Daniel Willard, for three decades president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has passed on.

The veteran railroad executive, who relinquished his post last year to Western Union's Roy Barton White and became the railroad's first board chairman, had the longest tenure of any president in B. & O.'s 115-year history.

He was born Jan. 28, 1861, on a North Hartland, Vt., farm and began his railroading career there as a track laborer for the Vermont Central Railroad.

Throughout his 62 years of railroading, Willard retained a keen insight into the problems of the humble worker and was influential in shaping federal legislation affecting railroads.

Among the many honors conferred upon Mr. Willard were 13 honorary degrees, the last of them a Doctor of Laws by Johns Hopkins University in 1941. He was a member of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins for more than a quarter century and served as chairman from 1926 to 1941.

Trailer Halt Order Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board order halting production of truck trailers as of June 30 has been amended to cover passenger trailers as well.

138 Trades Listed Vital To War Effort

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission today issued a list of 138 occupations defined as necessary in the war effort, in which workers might be deferred from selective service.

Spokesmen said it represented occupations in which deferment was authorized, but not guaranteed. The final decision remains with local draft boards, it was said, acting under instructions from selective service headquarters here.

The list was based on the hiring schedules of about 11,000 major war industry plants, and shows that the most serious labor shortages are in metal working and industrial machinery trades, and in occupations related to shipbuilding, aircraft, tool and ordnance manufacture.

Acetylene-burner operator, airplane inspector, airplane woodworker, armature winder, asbestos worker, assembler (firearms), assembler (ship and boatbuilding and repair), babbitter (bearing), baffle maker (ship and boatbuilding and repair), boatbuilder (steel and wood), boilermaker, boilermaker helper (assembly and erection), boiler-shop mechanic, bolter-up (ship and boatbuilding and repair), boring-machine operator (automatic), boring-mill operator, bricklayer-up (construction ship and boatbuilding and repair), burrer (hand), carpenter (ship), centerless-grinder operator, chassis assembler (radio), chipper (metal), coil assembler (electric), coil winder (production), coremaker (all-around), crane rigger (ship and boatbuilding and repair), cylindrical-grinder operator.

Detail assembler, die maker, die maker (jewelry), die maker (textile printing), drop-hammer operator (oilfield), dynamometer tester (motor), electrical assembler, electrical tester (power equipment), electrical tester (radio), electrician (airplane), electrician (ship), engine-lathe operator, external-grinder operator, production, fabric worker (aircraft), filer (machine), final assembler (aircraft), fit-up man (boiler-making), flanging-press operator, floor assembler (machine shop), foreman (machine shop), foreman (motor, metal alloys and prod.), foreman (ship and boatbuilding and repair), forging-press operator, form builder, Fox-lathe operator, gear-generator operator (all-around), gear-hobber operator (all-around), gear-shaper operator (all-around), gear-tooth grinder, Gisholt-lathe operator, hammersmith, heat treater, honing-machine operator, horizontal-boring-and-milling-machine operator.

Inspector (machine shop), inspector (optical goods), inspector, chief, jig-and-instrument maker (electrical), instrument maker (mechanical), instrument maker (optical), internal-grinder operator, jig-boring-machine operator, jog setter (machine shop), joiner (ship & boatbuilding & rep.), Keller-machine operator, lapping-machine operator, lay-out man (boilermaking), lay-out man (foundry), lay-out man (ship and boatbuilding), lens grinder, lens polisher, loftsman, machinist (all-around), machinist (bench), machinist (marine), machinist (marine gas-engine), milling-machine operator, molder (floor), mounter (eyeglass lens), nitrating-acid mixer, ordnanceman, oxyacetylene-cutting-machine operator, painter (boat finish), painter (boat, rough), parachute packer, patternmaker (metal), pipe fitter, planer operator (metal), plate hanger (ship & boatbuilding & rep.), precision-lens grinder, profiling-machine operator (skilled), punch-press operator (automatic).

Radial-drill-press operator, radio equipment assembler (special), riveter (aircraft), riveter (hydraulic), riveter (pneumatic, skilled), rivet heater, rotary-surface-grinder operator, rotor-core assembler, screw-machine operator (semi-automatic), sectional-hydraulic-press operator, sheet-metal worker helper, ship fitter, ship rigger, skeleton assembler, skin man (aircraft), speed-lathe operator, steel-plate caliber, still operator, straightener (hand), straightening-press operator, structural-steel lay-out man, surface-grinder operator (multi-skilled), tank tester (ship and boatbuilding and rep.), thread grinder (machine tool), thread-milling-machine operator, tool-grinder operator, tool hardener, tool inspector, tool maker, tubing-machine operator, turret-lathe operator, turret-lathe operator (automatic), vertical-turret-lathe operator, welder (arc), welder (butt), welder (flash), wood caulker, yardman (ship and boatbuilding and rep.).

Apricot Industry Anxiously Awaiting OPA Price Orders

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—California's apricot growing and canning industries has been fretting over what they termed the threatened loss of the $11,000,000 crop while awaiting word from Washington on what prices would be fixed for fresh and canned fruit.

For days the men who handle the nation's first big canning fruit crop of the season have waited, expecting word momentarily that would let them know whether the apricots could be picked, sold, canned and the finished product sold without grower or canner taking a loss.

Alex Johnson, Secretary of the California Farm Bureau Federation, said "the fruit has begun to fall from the trees. Every hour of delay sends more tons of apricots into loss accounts—or to inferior grades of dried fruit."

Growers and canners have pressed Washington for the decision of the Office of Price Administration that will permit them to lift prices above costs. Price Chief Leon Henderson said Wednesday that prices of dried and canned fruits would be permitted to go through the March ceilings as much as 15 per cent.

But the industry still did not know whether prices would be fixed, allowed some latitude of fluctuation, or left free within top limits.

The OPA was to receive offers Thursday of California canners to pack solid pie apricots. The Government had bid $8 a dozen for 840,000 cases of No. 10 cans.

Even if the way were cleared for the 840,000-case Government order, it would open the way to packing of only 10 per cent of the pack. Ceilings would still have to be announced on the remaining 90 per cent of the pack which might become available to the trade.

Construction Equipment Survey Made by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announces that it had completed a survey of all construction equipment owned by various state and local highway departments, and that listings now were available for use by all government agencies.

The survey shows 34 types of equipment and gives details as to age and condition, and government agencies may use the information in locating equipment which can be leased or rented by one highway department to another for important war work.

War Is Creating Increasing Difficulties for Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, July 7—Australia has entered the new financial year with some convincing evidence of the effect of war on the country's economy and with a promise of perhaps even more direct effects as the war goes on.

Figures issued by the commonwealth statistician, for instance, show that since the war started, there has been a marked increased in savings, presumably as a result of increased earnings due to expansion in war industries. Coincident with this there has been a falling off in the use of certain luxuries for which buyers looked formerly to overseas sources.

Between June, 1939 and April, 1942, savings banks deposits increased from £246,587,000 to £264,446,000, a rise of nearly £19,000,000 or 8 per cent. In addition, between March, 1940 and March, 1942, the public bought £23,929,000 worth of war savings certificates. The reverse side of the picture shows that before July, 1939, motor vehicle registrations had been declining at the rate of 19,000 monthly. In July, 1939, there were 559,356 automobiles and 280,270 commercial motor vehicles registered, but in April, 1942, registered automobiles dropped to 452,332 and commercials to 254,040.

Indications of the expansion of industry as a result of the outbreak of the war are contained in the statistician's statement that between July, 1939 and March, 1942, 113,000 women went into industry. The number of women workers in industries, excluding rural domestic industries, having risen from 421,000 to 533,000. The number of men in industry in March, 1942, was 1,364,000, making the total number of workers 1,897,000.

What the future holds is largely a matter of guesswork, but the Government already has indicated that war expenditure is mounting so rapidly that heavier financial sacrifices must be faced. Thus, although business anticipated that the Government might forget its intention of restricting profits to 4 per cent, exclusive of tax, or might agree to change ideas considerably, Prime Minister Curtin last week declared: "We are sticking to our program which provides for the introduction of 4 per cent limitation after July 1."

The proposal originally was brought down by the Government in national security regulations. When this regulation was tabled by Parliament early this year, it was intended that it should take effect immediately but at the request of members the regulation was amended to become effective after the date to be fixed by parliament, but not before July 1. Parliament, now in recess, has not fixed the date, but when it again meets, Prime Minister Curtin apparently plans to ask it to fix the date of operation of the regulation as of July 1.

It is understood the Government is finding serious mechanical difficulties in reaching the formula which will give the equivalent result in the case of all companies. Moreover, the Government's expert advisers are sharply divided on the subject. Business, while admitting the desirability of taxing excess war profits, is seriously perturbed as a result of Mr. Curtin's declaration that the plan in its original form is regarded now as in operation and it is argued that a hard-and-fast rule will make it impossible to give due regard to the efficiency of management, individual skill and ability, with the result that the "tendency is for production to fall to the level of the least efficient manufacturer in any line of business."

More worthy of consideration, perhaps, is the argument advanced in behalf of manufacturers who have acquired new plant defense contracts. It is suggested that a plant being worked longer and on more continuous shifts than normally would be the case, requires a special depreciation provision. Moreover, much of this plant may not be readily convertible to peacetime uses after the war. There is also a difference between old-established companies with reserves built up over a period of years and newer, smaller concerns employed almost exclusively in war work. These are among the reasons for the growing support of some businesses in favor of the British system of excess profits tax where there is a credit to taxpayers repayable after the war. The Joint committee appointed by the federal government last year made this point in a report in which it said: "In view of the heavy taxation commitments and the control of prices, many businesses may encounter difficulties in making provision for adequate reserves to meet heavy depreciation in the value of the stock plant. Doubts entertained by business as to the efficacy of price control measures to protect them after the war, coupled with difficulties encountered in providing their own safeguards against power prices, may lead to undue depletion of stocks and retard efficiency. It therefore appears that some advantage could be derived if business was assured that the government policy will provide reasonable protection against risks envisaged by them."

Whatever the difficulties, there is no doubt the government is going on with the plan. Apart from the conviction of the ministry itself, the federal labor caucus attaches great importance to this phase of government financial policy and would indulge itself in vehement protests if it thought the government intended to abandon or even postpone the enforcement of the 4 per cent profit limitation.

Mexico Speeds CoastHighway, Railway Lines

MAZATLAN, Mexico (AP)—Further speeding of highway construction and of railway connecting lines on the west coast was predicted by Gen. Lazaro Cardenas as part of Mexico's war program.

Work on the highway between Nogales, Ariz., and Guadalajara soon will be intensified, particularly in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, said the commander of Mexico's military zone of the Pacific.

"The Mexican Government is taking care of the problem," he said at his headquarters here. "Men are working on the road now between Mazatlan and Mexico City.

The former President also said the projected railroad linking the Southern Pacific of Mexico with Lower California at Mexicali might be completed as a national defense measure.

The road is now in operation between Mexicali on the California border and Punta Penasco near the head of the Gulf of California.

"Between Punta Penasco and Santa Ana, near Magdalena on the Southern Pacific of Mexico line," General Cardenas said, "work is continuing on grading and preparation of road bed.

"Laying of the rails depends largely on when we can get them from the steel mills at Monterrey in Nuevo Leon, or from the United States."

Completion of the railroad would make possible an all-Mexican railroad route for movement of troops and supplies from the mainland to the peninsula of Lower California. In the past such shipments have been sent by railroad through Arizona and California, to recross the border at Mexicali or Tiajuana.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Elliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilder Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
Cowar Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

BANK STOCKS

Yielding up to 6%

Inquiries Invited

GENERAL STOCK & BOND CORP.

10 Post Office Sq., Boston

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1942

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of June 30, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$311,888,161.99
United States Government Obligations		287,298,144.67
State and Municipal Securities		28,831,456.61
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		3,810,000.00
Other Securities		19,047,263.73
Loans and Discounts		344,264,629.08
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		5,169,883.84
Banking Houses		13,164,514.63
Other Real Estate		877,992.46
Other Assets		3,260,845.67
	Total	$1,064,553,668.65

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$876,286,941.96
Acceptances Executed	$16,206,445.99	
Less: Held for Investment	9,816,268.83	6,390,176.76
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,317,679.39
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		4,736,018.67
Other Liabilities		4,382,230.03
Reserve for Contingencies		9,544,838.43
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	16,725,801.42	83,725,801.42
	Total	$1,064,553,668.65

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution Offers Complete Domestic and Foreign Banking Facilities

★

IN BOSTON

23 offices throughout the city

Represented in New York by

FIRST OF BOSTON INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION 100 BROADWAY

FOREIGN BRANCHES

in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES AVELLANEDA AND ROSARIO

in Cuba

HAVANA SANTIAGO CIENFUEGOS SANCTI SPIRITUS

Correspondent banks throughout the world

★

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 72-67	100.9	100.9	100.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85	85	85
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56	56	56
11 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45½	45½	45½
14 Allis Chal cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	65½	65	65
3 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Am T&T 2¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	44	44	44
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	64½	64½	64½
12 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
15 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
10 AC Line 1st 4s 52	76⅛	76¼	76¼
13 AC Line 4½s 64	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
9 AC Line 5s 45	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1 Atl Gu & WI 3s 59	98	98	98
10 B&O 95 st A	27⅞	27¼	27¼
13 B&O 95 st C	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
7 B&O 2000 st D	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
12 B&O 96 st F	27¼	27¼	27¼
69 B&O cv 4s 2000	21	20½	20½
20 B&O 4s 48	56⅛	56¼	56¼
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	48	47¾	47¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 B&O SW 50 st	38⅛	37½	37½
20 Boston & Me 4½s 70	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
1 Boston & Me 4s 60	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Buf R&P 57 st	35	34¾	34¾
3 Can Nat 4s 89 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	92	92	92
1 Can Pac 4s Perp	69½	69½	69½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
50 Cen Pac 5s 60	54	52¾	52¾
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	81	81	81
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	86½	87
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101	101	101
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20½	20	20½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72½	72½	72½
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	68¼	68¼	68¼
17 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76½	76¼	76½
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
89 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅛	18⅝	19⅜
18 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 CM&StP 4½s 89 C	37	37	37
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36	35½	36
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
5 Chi & NW 4½s 87	27	27	27
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
23 Chi & NW 4s 87	26⅜	26½	26⅜
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	26⅞	26⅜	26⅛
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	14½	14½	14½
8 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
62 Chi R I rfg 4s 34	13¼	13	13
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¾	92¾	92¾
19 CCC&StL2½s 77	45½	45¼	45⅝
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	62¼	62	62¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
65 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	89¾	90½
48 Columbia G 5s 1961	87	86	87
1 ComlMack inc 69 ww	29½	29½	29½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 CubaNo Ry5½s42ret	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108	108	108
19 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	85½	85¼	85¼
25 D&RG 4s 36	17¼	16⅞	17
7 D&RGWest 5s 78	17¾	17¼	17¾
1 Gen	1¼	1¼	1¼

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.30e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Air Investors	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Ala Gt Sou (4½e)	75	75	75
100	Ala Pow 5½ pf (6)	89½	89½	89½
450	Alum Co Am (2e)	87¼	86½	86½
200	Alum Co Am pf	101	100¼	100¼
300	Am Cyan B(.60)	34¾	34½	34½
300	Am Gas&El(1.60a)	17⅛	17	17⅛
100	Am Light&Tr(1.20)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Am Mfg (1e)	23	23	23
100	Am Republics(.10e)	5	5	5
300	Am Superpow pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Am Thread pf (¼a)	3	3	3
20	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	97	97	97
100	Ark Nat Gas A	⅞	⅞	⅞
1600	Ark N Gas pf(.55k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1700	Atl Cst Fish	4¾	3¾	4
50	Atl Cst L Co 2½g	24½	24½	24½
1200	Automat Prod	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Babcock&Wil 5e	19½	19	19½
300	Baldwin Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾
1300	Beech Aire	8	7¾	8
100	Birds S Fdy (½e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Bliss (E W) Co (1e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Borne Scrym (4)	31	31	31
200	Breeze Corp (1g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Brewst Aero (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Brill A	2	2	2
100	Brill B	¼	¼	¼
100	Bru-Am Oil (h1)	13	13	13
100	Brown Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Callite Tung (¼e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Can Car&F pf(1.32k)	20¾	20¾	20¾
800	Carrier Corp	5¼	5	5¼
400	Cessna Airc (1e)	9	8¾	9
50	Chesebrough (4a)	80	80	80
50	Chi Flex Shaft (2e)	60	60	60
50	Chi Rivet & Mch(¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Childs pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Cities Service	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Cit Svc pf (3g)	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
700	City Auto Ryng (.60)	4¼	4	4¼
300	Claude Neon Lts	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Cleve El Illum (2½g)	26	26	26
200	Cleve Tract	5¼	5	5¼
50	Colo Fuel&I war	1¾	1¾	1¾
350	Colts PF Arm (2½g)	58	57⅝	58
10	Colum G&E pf (5)	20¾	20¾	20¾
400	Colum G&G	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Conn Tel&El	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	51¾	51¾	51¾
50	Con G&E Bal pf B	112	112	112
900	Cons Stl Corp	4¼	4	4¼
100	Cont Oil Mex	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Cont Roll & Stl (1e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Cooper-Bess (¾e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cooper Range (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
100	Creole Pet (½g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Crocker-Wh E (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Crown Drug (.05e)	12	12	12
200	Crystal Oil Ref	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Cuban Atl Sug (1½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Dennison Mfg A	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Rubber Cond	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	East G&F 6pf(21ak)	20	20	20
50	East Sta pf B	11	11¼	11¼
100	Easy Wash MB(¾g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1200	El Bond & Sh	1	1	1
200	El Bd&Sh 5½ pf(5)	37¾	37¾	38
100	Emerson Elec(15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Emp G&F 6½ pf	133½	133½	133½
20	Emp G&F 6 pf	129	129	129
300	Equity Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Equity Corp$2pf1½g	14	14	14
100	Esquire Inc (.20e)	2	2	2
50	Eureka Pipe L(.2)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Fairchild Eng&Air	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Fla P&L 87 pf(7)	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	Fresnillo G&M .80	8¼	8¼	8¼
160	Froedt G pf 1.20	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Gatineau Pow pf h5	60¾	60¾	60¾
400	Gen Invest war	1-256	1-256	1-256
20	Gen Share pf 6d	39½	39½	39½
100	Glen Ald Coal .30e	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Godchaux B pf 7	92	92	92
600	Gorh Inc A			
100	Grand Rap V .40	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Gt NY Brew	3-32	3-32	2-32

Commodity Futures

Grains
At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.17⅛	1.16	1.16⅞	1.16¼
Minneapolis	1.16⅛	1.15¼	1.15⅞	1.16¼
Kansas City	1.09⅛	1.08⅝	1.09⅛	1.08
Winnipeg	.8-		.80½	.80½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.19⅞	1.18¾	1.19⅝	1.18¾
Minneapolis	1.13⅛	1.12⅝	1.13⅛	1.12⅝
Kansas City	1.11⅜	1.10⅛	1.11⅛	1.09⅞
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.23⅜	1.22¼	1.23⅞	1.22⅝
Minneapolis	1.16⅝	1.15⅝	1.16⅛	1.15⅝
Kansas City	1.14½	1.13¼	1.14¼	1.33⅝
July Corn				
Chicago	.87⅛	.86¼	.86⅞	.86
Kansas City	.84	.83½	.84	.83¼
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.89⅛	.88	.89⅛	.88¾
Kansas City	.86½	.86	.86½	.85½
July Oats				
Chicago	.46¼	.46	.46⅛	.45⅞
Minneapolis	.43¼	.43	.43⅛	.43¼
Winnipeg			.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago				
July	.64	.63	.63½	.64¼
Sept.	.68½	.67⅞	.68	.68¼
Dec.	.72½	.71⅝	.72	.71

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	12.70	...	...	12.70	12.67
September	...	...	...	12.77	12.77
October	...	...	...	12.72	12.72
December	...	...	...	12.82	12.80

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July old	1.78½	1.78½	1.78¾	1.78¾	1.78
New				1.78½	1.77½
October	1.78	1.75¾	1.74⅛	1.74⅝	1.74⅝
December	1.77⅜	1.77⅛	1.76¼	1.76½	1.76

Wool
Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				99.5n	97.5
Oct.	101.4	101.5	101.4	101.5	99.5
Dec.	...	...	...	101.5n	99.0
March	...	...	...	100.5n	98.0
Tops					
July	124.0	125.0	124.0	124.2	123.2
Oct.	126.0	126.5	126.0	126.2	125.2
Dec.	126.5	127.5	126.5	127.2b	126.0
March	127.7	128.0	127.7	127.8b	126.5
May	...	...	...	128.1b	126.8

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	19.06	19.15	19.01	19.15	18.83
October	19.34	19.50	19.33	19.48	19.22
December	19.49	19.62	19.48	19.54	19.34
March	19.68	19.80	19.64	19.69	19.50
May	19.75	19.84	19.73	19.77	19.57

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	..	..	..	8.71b	8.71
September	..	..	..	8.76b	8.76
b—Bid.					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	..	..	..	6.35b	6.35
b—Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	37.55	37.70	37.50	37.60	37.65
*Jan.	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.90
Eggs					
*Oct.	34.30	34.50	34.15	34.25	34.50
†Nov.	...	...	...	34.36b	34.56n 34.50
Potatoes					
Nov.	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.60	2.58

b—Bid. n—Asked. * Bs. † Rs.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Higgs. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 Can Pac 4s Perp	69½	69½	69½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
50 Cen Pac 5s 60	54	52¾	52¾
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	81	81	81
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	86½	87
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101	101	101
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20½	20	20½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72½	72½	72½
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	68¼	68¼	68¼
17 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76½	76¼	76½
3 Chi & E Ill inc 97	24	24	24
89 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅛	18⅝	19⅜
18 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2 CM&StP 4½s 89 C	37	37	37
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36	35½	36
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
5 Chi & NW 4½s 87	27	27	27
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
23 Chi & NW 4s 87	26⅜	26½	26⅜
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	26⅞	26⅜	26⅛
2 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	14½	14½	14½
8 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
62 Chi R I rfg 4s 34	13¼	13	13
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¾	92¾	92¾
19 CCC&StL2½s 77	45½	45¼	45⅝
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	62¼	62	62¼
1 Col & So 4½s 80	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
65 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	89¾	90½
48 Columbia G 5s 1961	87	86	87
1 ComlMack inc 69 ww	29½	29½	29½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 CubaNo Ry5½s42ret	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108	108	108
19 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	85½	85¼	85¼
25 D&RG 4s 36	17¼	16⅞	17
7 D&RGWest 5s 78	17¾	17¼	17¾
1 Gen	1¼	1¼	1¼
17 Gen Cig-Wh Stra	10	10	10
2400 Gen Gas war	1-32	1-32	1-32
1400 Gen Mot Corp	17⅞	17	17⅛
250 GUnit Shoe M (2½)	41¾	41	41¾
50 US & T Sec pf (3½g)	48½	48	48½
70 U S Lines pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
United Stores	1-16	1-16	1-16
100 Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Univ Corp vtc	6½	6¼	6¼
300 Venezuel Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 West Va C&C (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
900 Wright Marg (h.40a)	1¼	1¼	1¼

Total stock sales today (estimated), 52,000 shares; year ago, 197,555 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
4 Am P&L 4s 2016	94	94	94
2 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	107	107	107
10 Ark Elec 4½s 53	42½	42½	43½
3 As G&E 5s 50	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 As G&E 5½s 77	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Atlan Gas Li 4½s 55	107½	107½	107½
6 Baldw L 6s 50	106¼	106	106
25 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114¾	114½	114¾
1 Bell T Can 5s 60C	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 Birm El 4½s 68	102	102	102
2 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Cen St El 4½s	97½	97½	97½
1 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Cin St Ry 5½s 52	101	101	101
1 Cin St Ry 6s 55 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cities Ser 5s 69	79	79	79
13 Cities Ser 5s 58	79	79	79
13 Cities Ser 5s 50	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Cit S P &L 5½s 49	78⅝	78½	78½
6 Cit S Pow 5½s 53	77¾	77¾	77¾
15 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	78¾	78½	78¾
5 Cudahy Pack 3¼s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 East G&F 4s 56 A	82	82¾	82¾
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	79½	79½	79½
5 Fed Water 5½s 54	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17 Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅝	104¼	104¼
1 Gatineau Pw 3¾s 69	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Glen Ald Coal 6s 45	89½	89½	89½
1 Green Mt Pw 3¾s 63	98	98	98
3 Idaho Pow 3¼s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Il Pow & L 5s 54 C	97½	97½	97½
7 Ill PowL 6s 53	101½	101¼	101½
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	98½	98½	98½
1 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	101½	101½	101½
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	77	77	77
1 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	75	75	75
1 Intern Pow 6s 57	25	24½	25
6 Inter Pow 5s 57	73¼	73	73¼
1 Jacksony Gas 5s 42 st	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 68	106	106	106
5 Midland Val 5s 43	88	87½	88
5 Minn P&L 4½s 78	103¼	103	103
6 Nevada Can E 5s 56	92¾	92½	92¾
1 New Amst Gas 5s 48	113¾	113¼	113¾
13 N Eng G&E 5s 50	47¼	47	47¼
3 N Eng G&E 5s 48	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 N Eng G&E 5s 47	47	46¾	46¾
6 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	73½	72¾	72¾
1 No Bos Ld P 3½s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Pac P&L 5s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Pen Cen P¾L 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	113½	113½	113½
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 So Cal Ed 3s 65	102	101⅞	102
4 So Ind Ry 4s 81	52½	52	52
4 Stand G&E 6s 44 st	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 Stand G&E 6s 51	58⅛	58	58
4 Stand G&E 6s 57	57¾	57	57¾
2 Stand P&L 6s 57	57½	57½	57½
1 Tex P&L 5s 54	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	M92½	92½	93½

Foreign Bonds

1 Agri Mig 5s 7s 47	39¾	39¾	39¾

Total bond sales today (estimated) 370,000; year ago, 1,121,000.

Boston Stocks

July 7

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	81½	81½	81½	81½
5.00	Bos Elevated	54½	54¾	54½	54½
2.00	Bos Edison	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
	Bos & Me pr pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
.50a	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2.25a	E Gas & F pf	90½	90½	90½	89½
	East Mass A	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
1.95b	Employrs Group	34	34	34	33¾
3.95d	N E Tel & Tel	87	86	86	86
	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	35c
	Quincy Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.30d	Shawmut Assoc	8½	8½	8½	8½
1.60	Torrington	24½	24½	24½	25¼
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	61	60¼	61	60
	Utah M & T	26c	26c	26c	22c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pre-viously paid	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Penn Inv Co. pf	40c		July 30	July 15
Schaffer Stra pf	$1.75		July 1	June 27
Final				
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd, Amer Dep Rec for ordinary shares	9 2-3c		July 7	Apr. 21
Extra				
Balt Am Ins Co	10c		Aug. 15	July 31
Nat Lib Ins C of Am	10c		Aug. 15	July 31
Irregular				
Anglo-Canadian Oil Co, Ltd	4c		Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Regular				
Anglo-Can Telephone Co. 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Baltim Am Ins Co	10c	S	Aug. 15	July 31
Beau Brum Ties	10c		July 28	July 15
Blauner's Phil, 53 pf	75c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Blue Rib Corp, Ltd. 5½ pf	62½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 22
Canal Nat Bk, Portland, Me	$2	S	July 1	June 30
Chain Str Real Estate Trust, Mass	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Colum Pict pf	68¾c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Cons Royalty	5c	Q	July 25	July 15
Cons Oil Corp	15c	Q	July 15	June 30
Dennison Mfg deb	$2	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
do pf	75c		Aug. 1	July 20
Dep Ins Shrs A	5.7c		Aug. 1	July 1
Fibreboard Prods, Inc.				
5 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 16
Gen Shoe	25c		July 31	July 15
Hires (C E) Co	30c		Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Investors Tel Co	50c		June 27	June 24
Kansas City Life Ins Co (Mo)	$2	S	July 9	July 2
Keystone Custodian Fd. Inc, Series "B"-2	87c		July 15	June 30
Do Series "S-6"	8c		July 15	June 30
Lincoln Telen & Teleg Co (Del) 8 pf	$1.25	Q	July 10	June 30
Do "A"	50c	Q	July 10	June 30
Do "B"	25c	Q	July 10	June 30
Marquette Cement Mfg Co (Md) 6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
May Dept Strs	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Merchants Nat'l Bank (Indianapolis, Ind.)	$2	Q	June 30	June 30
Nat'l Comm Bk & Tr Co of Albany (Albank, N. Y.)	$5	Q	July 15	July 6
Nat'l Liberty Ins Co of America	10c	S	Aug. 15	July 31
Nat'l Motor Bearing Co, Inc, $1.50 Cum Conv pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 30
Northwest Fire & Marine Ins Co	50c	S	July 1	June 30
Nunn-Bush Shoe Co	30c		July 30	July 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 30	July 15
Outlet Co	$1		Aug. 1	July 21
Do 7 1st pf	$1.75		Aug. 1	July 21
Do 6 2d pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Penna Gas Co	25c		July 14	July 2
Portland RR Co	$2.50	S	Aug. 1	July 15
Quarterly Inc Shrs	5c		Aug. 1	July 15
Railway & Lt Secur	15c		Aug. 1	July 25
Do pf A	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
San Francisco Bank (Calif) com	($1,000)			
	$370	S	Aug. 1	July 25
	$500	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Texas Gulf Sulp	30c	Q	Aug. 22	July 22
Toburn Gold Mines, Ltd	3c	Q	Aug. 22	July 22
Valley National Bank (Phoenix, Ariz.)	25c	S	July 1	June 30
Van Schver (J. B.) Co. 5 cum class A	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 1
Do 5 non-cum class B	25c	Q	July 15	July 1
Do 7 cum class C	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 1
Wayne Be Pr Co	30c		July 30	July 15

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72½	72½	72½	
6 Argentine 4½s 71	79	79	79	
2 Australia 5s 57	82	82	82	
1 Belgium 6½s 49 wd	36	36	36	
5 Brazil 8s 41	34	35½	38	
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33¾	33¾	33¾	
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	33¾	33¾	33¾	
18 Buen A 4½s 57	62½	63	63½	
2 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102	
3 Canada 4s 60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
3 Canada 2¾s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼	
12 Chile 6s 61 Jan and	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5 Colombia 6s 61 Oct	44¾	44¾	44¾	
1 Colomb 3s 70	38	38	38	
9 Mex 4s 04 and 54	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	
10 Norway 4½s 65	58½	58½	58½	
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	14½	14½	14½	
40 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¼	12¼

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

The steps of a good man are ordered by the LORD: *and he delighteth in his way.*—Ps. 37:23

Daily Anecdote

A President's Philosophy

Paul Kruger, President of the old Transvaal Republic, was noted for his philosophical wisecracks.

For a time "Oom Paul" (Uncle Paul), as he was affectionately known by the masses, was much maligned by a certain public speaker. His railings in fact descended to the level where he was finally taken into custody by the police.

Leaving the President's domains, he carried on his verbal campaign in Cape Town a thousand miles away. Solicitous friends of Oom Paul brought him copies of the violent speeches, and asked him what they should do about the matter.

"Nothing," replied the President, "When a cock crows in my ear it gives me a headache; but when it crows at a distance it does me no harm."

The Dawn Patrol

"Early birds" of the United States Coast Guard rushing to their patrol planes. These alert sentinels of the sky protect America's shipping lanes from prowling enemy submarines and assure our nation's fighting men of a constant flow of supplies to far-flung battle lines.

Gardens for the Weary

Leeds, Eng.

Many are finding it true in these abnormal days that a garden is a place of rest. A city in the north of England has many parks and gardens where the "weary and heavy laden" may find rest and peace. Particularly, it is noticeable for the number of small gardens of this type, given usually by individuals, though some are provided by the local authorities.

In one busy street, near cross roads which bear a continuous stream of traffic, is such a garden. Its dark oak gate opens to lawns flanked by flagged paths, and its many attractive seats invite those who desire to do so "to come . . . apart and rest awhile." One side is backed by the church of St. John the Evangelist, one of the oldest churches in the city, another by the offices of a famous architect, and the other two by busy shops.

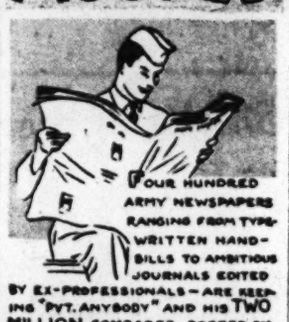
When enemy action reduced the old museum to rubble, the resourceful local officials cleared away the rubbish, flagged the ground space, gave it some garden seats and bounded it by a low stone wall. A poster invites passers-by to enjoy the free musical recitals held, in the hall behind, each week-day lunch hour.

Beside the Town Hall a flagged space enclosing beds of flowers is provided with seats offering rest to many, and several of the suburbs have beautiful small gardens given to the city by individuals in gratitude for some good enjoyed which they wished to share.

The removal of iron railings from the numerous parks has proved a blessing, for the low walls which remain do not hide the glory of color and cool of green as the fences did, and beauty is open to the view of those who pass by.

The city's biggest park is the second largest in England. It provides miles of green open space free to the public. It still holds its weekly cricket match, its special Bank Holiday gala and sports days.

This city is typical of other industrial and commercial centers and its parks and gardens contribute their quota to confirm the poet's phrase "Our England is a garden," —even in wartime.—M. W. H.


FACTS
FIGURES
FOUR HUNDRED ARMY NEWSPAPERS RANGING FROM TYPEWRITTEN HANDBILLS TO AMBITIOUS JOURNALS EDITED BY EX-PROFESSIONALS—ARE KEEPING "PVT. ANYBODY" AND HIS TWO MILLION COMRADES POSTED ON THE GOINGS ON IN THEIR MILITARY "HOME TOWNS"
VENEZUELA NEWSPAPERS WHICH PUBLISH THE BIG LEAGUE BOX SCORES CALL THE CINCINNATI NATIONALS (REDS) LOS COMUNISTAS AND THE BROOKLYN DODGERS LOS MENITROSOS (TRANSLATED THE NAMES MEANS THE COMMUNISTS AND THE LIARS.
TODAY 2.P.M. LIARS VS. MUSCOVITE NINE. PRICE 25 ROUBLES
K. PARRIS

In Lighter Vein

Truck Gardening

And so the gay suburbanite,
Expending his last nickel,
Proceeds to carry home at night
One hoe, one rake, one sickle.

His garden is well under way;
And if he keeps on working
He'll have one some summer day
One beet, one squash, one gherkin.
—Wall Street Journal

Head Start

Mother announced that a prize would be given each Saturday to the most obedient member of the family during the week.

Almost with one voice the five children protested: "Oh, that isn't fair. Daddy will win every time."—Tit-Bits.

Complaint

An old woman climbed wearily into a London bus, dropping and retrieving parcels, finally collapsing into her seat as she remarked indignantly: "I wish that there 'Itler would marry and settle down."—Reader's Digest.

Did You Ever Wonder

If the Kaleidoscope Is More Than a Toy?

The kaleidoscope (the name being derived from three Greek words, kalos, "beautiful"; eidos, "image"; and skopein, "to view") is an optical instrument patented in 1817 by Sir David Brewster. By means of mirrors it causes objects viewed through it to appear repeated in symmetrical patterns.

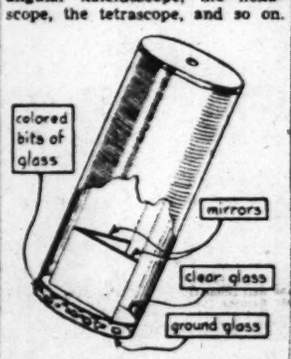
In perhaps its simplest form, the kaleidoscope consists essentially of a cylindrical tube containing two strip mirrors joined edge to edge and making an included angle of 60 degrees or less.

The top end of the tube is closed by a cap having a small hole in the center. This serves as the eyepiece or viewing point. At the other end of the tube are two glass discs with a little space between, the outer disc being of ground glass and the inner one of clear glass. Beads and bits of brightly colored glass or other material lie loosely in the space between the discs.

These colored fragments, when viewed through the eye-piece, appear as six groups of fragments symmetrically arranged at the angles of a hexagon. By reducing the angle of the mirrors to a smaller aliquot part of 360° the number of images is increased.

The variety of patterns or designs obtainable with such an instrument is virtually limitless, for not only can the number of repeated images be varied, and the number, shape, and color of the bits between the glass plates be changed, but also a simple turning or jarring of the tube will cause the colored fragments to tumble about into new groupings which, when seen through the eye-piece in multiple reflection, present ever new and beautiful figures and patterns.

Various modifications of the kaleidoscope have been developed, such as the polycentral and polyangular kaleidoscope, the hexascope, the tetrascope, and so on.

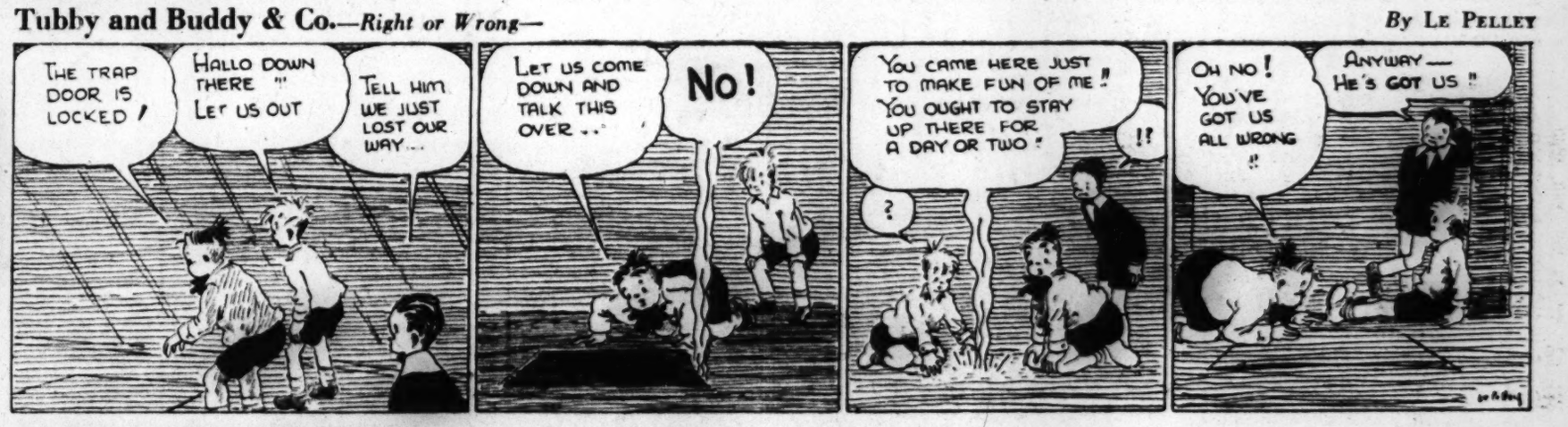


Such instruments often are used by designers in working out patterns for carpets and for designs for wallpapers and various fabrics.

—W. P. Keasbey

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Right or Wrong*—

By LE PELLEY


THE TRAP DOOR IS LOCKED!
HALLO DOWN THERE!" LET US OUT
TELL HIM WE JUST LOST OUR WAY...
LET US COME DOWN AND TALK THIS OVER..
No!
YOU CAME HERE JUST TO MAKE FUN OF ME!! YOU OUGHT TO STAY UP THERE FOR A DAY OR TWO!
?
!!
OH NO! YOU'VE GOT US ALL WRONG!!
ANYWAY— HE'S GOT US!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tails Up and Keep 'em Smiling*"

By RODGERS

That dog trainer decided to send me home on a furlough until he needs dogs of my size!
"But don't think that means you're too small to help win this war!" my friend the Sergeant-butcher told me.. "No one's too small to help," said he.
MAIL EXPRESS
"Good-bye, now, and remember—TAILS UP—KEEP 'EM SMILING!"
"Hum," I thought to myself- "TAILS UP- KEEP 'EM SMILING"
"Boy! Being back home with the Boss again will certainly put me in the mood for that job!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Flavor Lasts*

By THE HAGERS

"Scrap metal I'm collecting, Ted— Old copper, iron, tin, and lead."
"Remember how we cooked creamed fish In this old copper chafing dish?
From household duties it's released. Let's cook," said Ted, "a farewell feast."
"From what I tasted with this spoon," I quacked, "it's not a day too soon!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The "Chinese Incident"

"**Incident**—*n.* 1. That which happens or takes place; an event; occurrence. 2. A subordinate action or event; an accidental occurrence; hence, a slight matter."—Webster's Dictionary.

"**Lukouchiao Incident**. On the night of July 7 Japanese troops, engaged in night maneuvers near Lukouchiao, not far from Peiping, clashed with Chinese troops of the 37th Division. A series of additional truces and minor clashes followed. . . . On July 26 the Japanese issued an ultimatum. . . . With its rejection, the 35,000 Japanese troops in North China undertook to oust the Chinese forces from the entire Tientsin-Peiping area, precipitating the second Chino-Japanese war."—New International Year Book, 1937.

Webster further defines "incident" as something which is incidental to another thing. It is thus that the term is used in legal phraseology.

Japanese propagandists, who continued to allude to the "China incident" after years of warfare arising out of it, were obviously not interested in the exact meaning of words. They were trying to belittle the importance of their aggression. Unwittingly, however, they did fulfill the legal definition of "incident."

For the life-and-death struggle still raging between Japan and China would hardly have developed out of the incident at Marco Polo Bridge had not two gigantic forces collided there. One of these was Japanese imperialism, the other Chinese nationalism.

At that time there were people in the democratic countries who thought Japan might perhaps be considered a crusader attempting to bring order to a land which had often been described as not so much a country as a continent. What had escaped their attention was the fact that Japan did not attack China until that tremendous country itself began to show signs of developing unity and order.

Historians will show that it was this awakening that caused Japan to look upon that nation as a threat to Nippon's long-held secret ambitions. They may also point out that the stirring of democratic ideas back of this movement in China warned the feudal orders of Japan that a world was growing up on all sides of them, to the east as well as to the west, in which their outmoded morals would find no place.

Looking back over the decade that brought America into World War Two, one senses an inevitability about the course of history that is downright heartening. It seems altogether right that a people with aspirations toward freedom—no matter how latent—should at last find themselves companions in arms of those whose history began in a struggle for human liberty. It is prophetic of a grand future that the concept of the brotherhood of man today overflows all lines of color and race because that brotherhood is discerned as a brotherhood of ideals.

Had this international community of ideas been earlier recognized as the accurate focus for patriotism, had the influence of freedom been recognized as the strongest well-spring of nationalism, civilized peoples would have known that their own countries' well-being rested on the security of all nations that shared democratic impulses. The Chinese at the outset would have received the aid that must now go to them in increasing quantities.

The China incident, we know today, was no mere skirmish "where ignorant armies clash by night." Rather was it a symptom of world-wide chemicalization in which two forces were even then contending for the mastery of men's minds as well as bodies. Peoples far from Lukouchiao now know that a threat to freedom anywhere is a bayonet at one's own front door.

Country Iron

The Nation's farmers deserve commendation for their wholehearted cooperation with the salvage committees of their respective States during the busy spring season. The recent successful drive to recover "country iron" was spurred by a personal appeal from WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson, who told farmers that farm iron ranked second only to steel rails as the most valuable scrap metal for defense.

There are 6,300,000 farms in the United States. Surveys show that the average farm has approximately 1,000 pounds of scrap iron. This is in the form of obsolete, broken, and worn-out machinery of all kinds. The collection has accomplished two important purposes: It has made available a huge amount of high quality iron for war needs; it has brought a very substantial sum to farmers at a season when ready cash is welcome.

A word of praise is due also to the farm implement dealers who have cooperated to help Uncle Sam secure this metal. They have used their trucks for collecting and have handled the scrap in their yards without profit. The entire program is another proof of the willingness of citizens to co-operate when they see a way in which they can help.

Wings for War Freight

It has become a commonplace to say that the United Nations, over the hump in the battle of production, now have to win the battle of transport. Great concern is naturally expressed over the inroads U-boats are making on seaborne transport. But is anything like adequate public or official attention given to the possibilities of winning the battle of transport by taking to the air? The tests of Glenn Martin's 70-ton flying boat, the Mars, give point to this question.

This ship, or the now almost legendary B-19 experimental bomber built by Douglas for the Army, could transport more men to Europe in a month than the Queen Mary, taking all but the heaviest equipment. Major de Seversky in his eye-opening book, "Victory Through Air Power," declares 100 planes could feed England. Actually 1,000,000 pounds of freight are being carried by plane daily right now to various American A. E. F.'s and this amount will be rapidly expanded with new box-cars of the sky, now coming off the production lines.

The airway from India has become China's main supply line. On paper it has been estimated that fifty cargo planes could carry more than 1,500 trucks operating on the Burma Road, but such earth-bound things as mountains and lack of gasoline in China make this doubtful with the older planes now being used there.

Better planes, lighter materials, more efficient engines and fuels are coming fast, however, and it is not too much to say that both military and civil transport will quickly be revolutionized. The great need is for more imaginative thinking by public and officials both to use planes now available and to build air fleets of bigger, better planes which might win the war before the two-ocean navy can be finished.

Lost: Three Ships

Ten thousand tons of steel—enough to build three ships—were lost because of a two-day strike by C. I. O. union steel workers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna, New York, plant last week.

It doesn't matter who was in the right about the workers' grievances: Government machinery is provided for adjudicating such disputes. The point is that the men walked out—and steel for ships urgently needed to replace those being sunk daily by enemy submarines failed to come from the mills.

Three ships, two days late. They could have been tankers, bearing precious fuel oil or gasoline to United Nations ships at sea or fliers in far-off land bases, or to war industries in dire need. They could have been ore boats carrying iron from the Mesabi range or tin from Bolivia.

Three ships lost. Not a single one of the true Americans among the striking steel workers wanted to hamper his country's war effort, but he may not have thought of it just this way.

The United States no longer depends upon volunteers to fight its battles, but by law has made every male from 21 to 65 a potential soldier. Can it continue to depend upon voluntary efforts to keep vital war industries doing their part?

Must arbitration of labor disputes—especially in wartime—continue to depend upon free will and individual whim?

If American war workers consider themselves as important as soldiers at the front, and that as much depends upon their efforts, they should remember that a dissatisfied soldier cannot throw down his gun and walk off the field. They *couldn't* quit on Bataan.

What with the recurrent tire and gasoline rationing applications, and their attendant supplemental applications, to say nothing of the frequent draft and sugar registrations, the old March Income Tax days were not so bad, after all.

Normalcy is when we can buy pie cherries without worrying about whether we have enough sugar.

Two Stories

One wonders what the mechanistic school of social reformers who believe that more bathtubs and social security pensions are the principal needs of our civilization would make of the cases of George X—— and of Marie Palmisano. Their stories appeared in the same newspaper a few days ago.

George, twenty-two, college graduate, holding an officer's commission, having always had the so-called "better things of life," committed suicide. Marie, also twenty-two, apparently from a family in less than "comfortable circumstances" and having had to do her school work at home, writing with a pencil clenched in her teeth, graduated from Atlantic City High School.

Now no one wants to quarrel with bathtubs, although the Navajos and Turks consider them inefficient instruments of cleanliness. Few today will question the social worker's contention that poverty does not necessarily produce Franklins or Lincolns. But should we not question the whole school of mechanistic reform which assumes that the world will be all fixed up by merely giving people things, without working any basic change in their unsatisfied, unhappy thinking?

For the stories of George and Marie are unusual only in degree. We all observe daily cases of despair amid ease, and of happiness despite hardship. True humanitarianism helps people to help themselves, and the reformer who deals with the symptoms rather than the causes of social ills could learn something from Shakespeare, who knew that:

> There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

When will reformers recognize that social progress begins with the lifting of mental living standards?

Our Readers Say—

Opposing Margarine Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Federal oleomargarine taxes, imposed on manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, not only restrict our own rights to buy this food of our choice, but curtail its production and distribution. These taxes are the only ones levied by the Federal Government against a food. They operate against low-income groups.

Margarine is made of American farm products, chiefly cottonseed oil combined with skimmed milk. Soybean oil, peanut oil, or corn oil are sometimes used. Its qualities are attested by the United States Department of Agriculture, and recently a Federal standard for margarine was promulgated by the Government, requiring that margarine contain at least 80 per cent fat and that a list of ingredients appear on the label.

Are not these taxes establishing a bad precedent? If Congress can tax one food, cannot it also tax any other if the pressure group behind it is strong enough?

Seventeen States have their own taxes on margarine, in addition to the Federal taxes.

The economic ills of interstate trade barriers and their tendency to Balkanize the United States are vividly illustrated in the margarine taxes.

Northern dairy States discriminate against margarine to eliminate its competition with butter. . . . Bitter retaliation has resulted. Louisiana authorizes an embargo on products from States that discriminate against Louisiana products. Other Southern States sharply react.

Among the State Federations of Women's Clubs that have adopted resolutions condemning these taxes and asking their repeal are: Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Louisiana. Immediately following the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Fort Worth last month, a group of women organized the Women's Nutrition Council, with the avowed purpose of working for the repeal of these food taxes. The group has as president, Mrs. C. Fred Laurence, Rock Hill, S. C.

Unity, economic and spiritual, is more important now than ever before.

Dallas, Texas (Mrs.) ANN G. HUNTER

"Bird Seed on a Ping-Pong Ball"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add a few words of praise for Robert R. Mullen's article, "Bird Seed on a Ping-Pong Ball"?

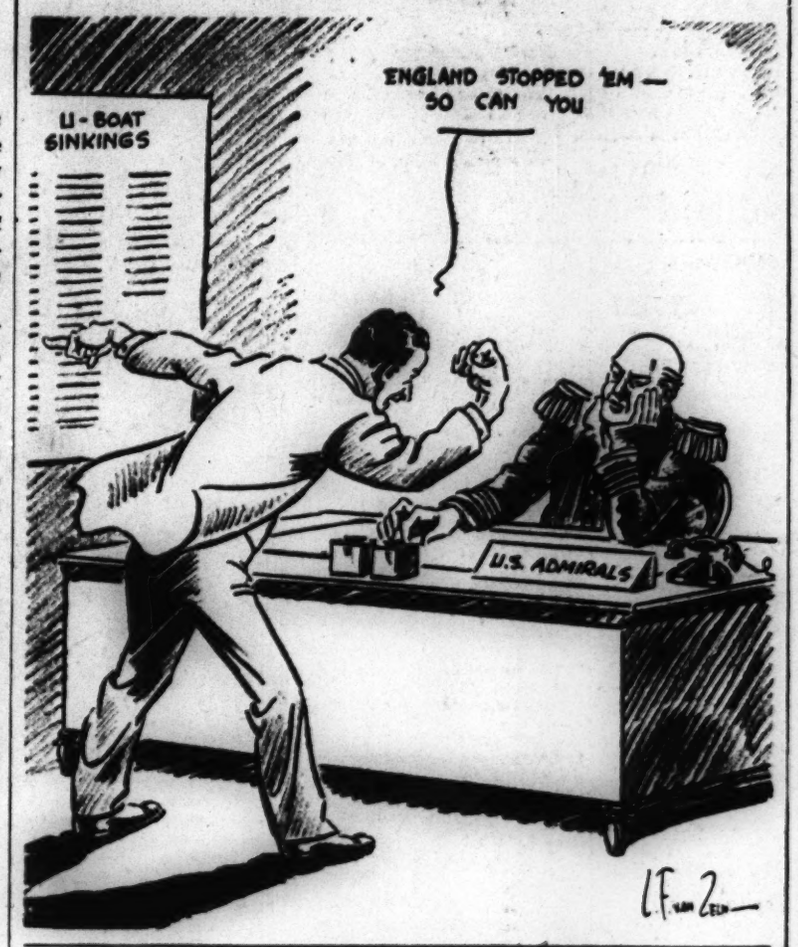
Parents, educational authorities and the public in general need to be awakened to the suggestive and mesmeric influence that some of these "soap operas" are creating. Some of these programs in a sense are like a habit-forming drug or stimulant. Their effect on the minds of children is a debilitating one and in some families it creates a conflict of authority. Once the child or even the grown-up forms the habit of listening, it is very difficult to break. This frequently interrupts the children's studies when they are at home as well as adding to the difficulty of getting them to think constructively. In other words many of these programs have a tendency to lower the tastes in literature of both parent and child.

The libraries are full of wonderful material from which programs could be developed that would be constructive as well as educational, yet at the same time have all the dramatic potentialities necessary to insure a good listening audience. A. BRUCE LEE

Westport, Conn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

It Can Be Done



Down the Middle of the Road

On Leadership

By Erwin D. Canham

More and more it can be seen that this war is a problem of leadership. The survival of responsible governments depends on our ability to demonstrate adequate leadership. Our enemies offer mankind a highly effective form of organization, of so-called leadership: the dictator. It is dictatorship not of an individual alone, but of an idea, a caste, or a system. This is not true leadership, but slavery. Yet it often produces ruthless efficiency, co-ordinated long-range planning, and effective action.

On the other hand, Winston Churchill adds "muddles and mismanagement" to his earlier promise of "blood, toil, tears, and sweat." It is not very encouraging to think that more stupid and hopeless failures, more contradictions, more sleeping at the switch, are the inevitable accompaniment of the democratic war effort.

Are "muddles and mismanagement" inescapable in the democratic way of war? If the answer is a melancholy "yes," then it does not tell the whole story. Muddles and mismanagement are at best but the price we pay for our strength and our ultimate unity. And surely we get our money's worth in the end. We get a kind of eager, clear-eyed co-operation which far exceeds in its power and efficiency the drugged and mesmerized co-operation of those living under dictatorship. We get a capacity for sacrifice under pressure which we believe lasts longer than the hypnosis of cults and conquest-creeds. We get spiritual power which comes from the free-will fusion of proud and free individuals and nations, each aware of his birthright from God.

* * *

This and much more we get, along with the muddles and mismanagement which we suffer on the way. But the state of mind which accepts and shrugs away the muddles and mismanagement would be fatal. Our warfare against them must be incessant if we expect the ultimate victory, the ultimate demonstration of our power to co-operate in strength and unity.

We need to realize, too, that muddles and mismanagement are part of the mental attack upon us. The psychological warfare which is so obvious to all students of today's world drama—it is now being concretely charted and analyzed by the psychiatrists and brain physiologists—utilizes vigorously if not principally the induction of stupidity and blundering into our thinking.

Events on the war fronts and within the Washington or London Governments show the need for protection against this psychological warfare. Generals in the field and admirals in the fleet have on occasion behaved with inexplicable lethargy. Governmental departments and legislative bodies have dallied and wasted time and contradicted themselves with incredible irresponsibility. They needed to wake up, needed to show the qualities of leadership of which their nations were worthy. And, sometimes after sore trials, they have done so.

* * *

We still have a very long way to go in the battle against muddles and mismanagement. There is still a large price to pay. We are coming up the hard way. It is the way of trial and error, of too little and too late. Yet certain fundamentals have become apparent. One is that the people, the little people, the whole people, are sound and clear and strong. This fact is a tremendous vindicator of democracy itself. And if the people, who must be the bases of their own leadership, are clear and strong, then they can obtain worthy leadership.

The problem then becomes one of clearing the channels between the essential rightness of the people and the legislative or administrative expressions of their public servants. The question arises acutely in this year's elections in the United States, both Congressional and State. In some areas, because of poll-tax barriers, only a small fraction of the people vote—from 13 per cent down to 7 per cent. In other sections, broad world issues are so badly confused by local and unimportant factors that unworthy representatives can obtain re-election.

Selfishness is probably the greatest single enemy of leadership: selfishness through which the legislator places a small, regional or personal issue ahead of national and world needs, or through which one administrative branch conspires for power against the other, or through which partisan ideas and political or economic philosophies are permitted to come ahead of civilization's great struggle.

Clear, wakeful, independent thinking for all of us is the obvious but still indispensable answer. And it comes when heroic measures are taken. It replaced lethargy at Cairo and the British armies made their stand. It is not yet sufficiently evident in the United States. Perhaps the hot breath of danger is necessary to the awakening. If that is the case, then the time has surely come—since danger is gravely apparent—for the submarine sinkings to be diminished. And for the rubber and oil situations to be clarified. And for Congress to end its selfish rows and implement the weapons against inflation.

Leadership is an expression of the inward power of the people. It comes in response to their state of mind, in their moment of need. It has come, in a measure, to all the democracies, and to Soviet Russia in a different form. But it must be improved, it must be integrated, it must be extended farther into the ranks. That is our common task.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Without Any Bitterness"

As we prepare ourselves for evacuation, we wish to convey our thoughts, through this medium, of our sincere appreciation for the kindness and friendship extended us in the past years by San Jose.

We are leaving our immediate future to the discretion of the military authorities, and whatever is deemed necessary for the . . . defense of our nation, we will do in complete accord. We are acting, therefore, in full co-operation without any bitterness or any loss of faith in the ideals of liberty and freedom. . . .

May we reiterate our gratitude and simultaneously reaffirm our confidence in the ultimate victory of the United States of America.—From a letter signed, Japanese America Citizens' League, in the *San Jose* (Calif.) *Mercury Herald*.

The Wide Horizon

Forces of Superstition

By Rodney L. Brink

The smiles, the politeness, the protestations of friendship, the bowing of those Japanese emissaries who prated of peace in Washington while their air and sea fleets bombed and torpedoed Pearl Harbor—all were false. Those factors need never deceive us again. That side of the mask has fallen.

And what is behind the rest of the mask? To know any person it is necessary to know what is at the very heart of his thinking, what he believes, what his hopes are, what these are based upon. In other words his religious and moral background, his ethical code, the essence of his purposes and ambitions.

It is the same with a people. No other people truly knows the Japanese of Japan. They hardly know themselves. It has been said that they as a people are in the prelogical age, living out a chapter in mythology. A column of type can only point a few waymarks.

* * *

This from Volume VIII of Mythology of All Races, compiled by the Archaelogical Institute of America, published by Marshall-Jones Company of Boston in 1928:

". . . Well understanding the difficulties of the undertaking the Sun-goddess sent her two best generals, Futu-Nushi (the sharp-cutting lord, the genius of the weapon) and Take-ni-kazuchi (the valiant august thunder) to the realm of Oh-kuni-nushi. After a long resistance Oh-kuni-nushi and his sons, the lords of Izumo (the rising clouds) yielded to the demands of the armed ambassadors that Izumo should be ruled by the august grandchild of the Sun-goddess.

"But a condition was agreed upon that all the power of the visible world should be delivered to the grandchild, while things 'hidden' should still be subject to the rule of the great land master (Oh-kuni-nushi) and his descendants. By things 'hidden' was meant all mysteries beyond the visible, physical world, the occult arts of divination, sorcery, exorcism, and the medical arts. . . .

"After the account of the understanding between the Sun-goddess and the Storm-god comes the story of the descent of Ninigi, the august grandchild of the Sun-goddess, to the Japanese archipelago. . . . With it the cosmological mythology ends and the legendary history of the country and of the ruling dynasty begins."

This learned work says also that "although there is every reason to believe that there was a purely natural background for the myth of the Sun-goddess and the Storm-god, the Shintoists have interpreted it as . . . celebrating the triumph of imperial rule."

It is this imperial rule which the military clan of Japan seeks to spread not only to East Asia but to all the world.

In the imperial palace at Tokyo and in certain shrines to the ancestors of the ruling family have reposed the sword, the mirror, and the jewel which the Japanese Storm-god is supposed to have given to his sister, the Sun-goddess, as a peace offering—physical tokens of the divinity of the living ruler.

These three tokens base the nation-wide pinnacle of reverence which has been built up through teachings in the schools, through the widespread priesthood of the shrines, and through imperial rescripts, and on which Japan's ambitious attempt at world rulership today rests.

* * *

The Emperor Meiji, in the fifteenth year of his reign, 1882, addressing a rescript to his Army and Navy, wrote: ". . . We are the Commander-in-Chief of all of you, military and naval men. And hence, while We esteem you as our members, you must regard Us as your head; and thus our relations will always be closely intimate. . . . You ought to be as concerned as We for the extension of Our national prestige. . . . You should devote yourselves to your allegiance as your principal duty, esteeming fidelity weightier than mountains, and death lighter than a feather. . . ."

Because of his concern for "extension of our national prestige" through military means, the Emperor Meiji, in the Shinto religion which is encouraged and to a degree enforced by the militaristic national administration, is rated high among Japan's many millions of "gods," only slightly lower in the scale than his Sun-goddess "ancestor."

Mythology of All Races says: "In fact the Shinto religion teaches that the country is the land of the gods, who even now linger among human beings and hover about in the sky among the forests or on the peaks and hills."

Superstition, fighting to impose a monstrous myth on the world—this is the force the United Nations are fighting in the Pacific and Far East. Purposes as falsely based as those of ancient pagan Rome; and as fallible.

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